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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Ticket All Republicans Can Support.

A Platform They Can Stand On.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

The delegates chosen at the primary elections on Saturday, pursuant to the call for an Independent Republican organization, in order to secure the nomination of unexceptionable men for the various offices in the county to be filled at the coming election, met in the District Court room, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock. Before the hour had arrived for calling the convention to order, the lobby was filled up by spectators, who had assembled there from various motives—many were in active sympathy with the reform movement, although not delegates; not a few were old stagers, who were very anxious to hear and see what was about to transpire; and there were those who had been weak enough to believe what had been predicted by the "organ," and who came to witness the "fizzle" and laugh over the "failure." A few others—and it is not to their credit—went to the Convention for the purpose of aiding and applauding whatever might tend to disturbits harmony or defeat its purposes. All these shades of character were there, and they saw, and heard and acted. The reader can judge of the character of the Convention itself, and the manner in which it did its work, by the report which follows:

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. David Kirk, on whose motion R. B. Carnahan, Esq., was called to preside. Mr. Carnahan, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: I consider the unexpected honor of being called upon to preside over your Convention, and can only say that, in the exercise of it, I will endeavor to discharge the duties in the best of my ability. In the brief necessary remarks at this stage of the meeting upon any particular explanation of the objects which have been published to the world and are well known to every delegate, and to every citizen, I will be excused for nominating a ticket which shall be worthy the confidence and support of the Republicans of this county. My remarks also to put the business of making public nominations into the hands of the people, and to put control of public sentiment. The principal object, I may say, is to bring the power of the party more nearly to the business of making nominations than they hitherto have been, and I will not trouble you with making any further remarks. We have considerable business, and I think we had better approach it at once. The first business in order will be the nominations for Vice Presidents and other officers of the Convention.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The following gentlemen were then chosen Vice Presidents: John Herron, Eighteenth ward; Thomas J. Bigham, Allegheny; Alex. Nimick, Allegheny; J. N. Shallenberger, Braddock's; S. M. Duvall, Pine; Wm. Bingham; James R. Reed, Third ward, Pittsburgh.

SECRETARIES.

John Irwin, Jr., Lest township; Hugh Lee, South township; Robert Wightman, Twelfth ward; Frank H. Anderson, Neville township; and D. C. Ripley, Twenty-third ward.

The next business in order was to report the President called for the credentials of delegates, and requested that they be handed in to the secretaries.

DEBATE ON CREDENTIALS.

Just as the calling of the list of delegates was commenced, Mr. Thomas Oliver moved that no delegates be admitted without credentials.

Mr. Thompson said that he was not in favor of this motion, for the reason that there were delegates present who had been appointed properly without going through the form of writing out credentials.

Mr. Oliver supported his motion. He said that it was not desirable to "pack" the Convention, as such a proceeding would be nothing more than a "ring." Credentials should be required from every delegate who presented himself as a delegate, to show that he had a constituency to represent.

Mr. Ely said that his constituency would be found on the second Tuesday of October. The men that were here as delegates were men of character, and the formality of credentials in all cases was not necessary. The motion was presented for effect—it was in the form of a law. That is the rule in all Democratic Conventions. I say that as a delegate, I am proud that I can look around and see men of education and ability. I am proud of the Republican party, and I want it to be preserved. Look at that "crowing cock" down the street, and look how it is serving out that this movement is to give them control of the party.

A Delegate—The question is to lay on the table, and it is not debatable.

The motion to lay on the table was then carried with only one or two dissenting voices.

AN APPEAL SETTLED.

Mr. Atkinson—I desire to offer a series of resolutions.

The President—They are not in order at this time.

Mr. Atkinson—I believe that they are in order.

The President—They are not in order at this stage of the meeting.

Mr. Atkinson—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The question was then put, "Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained," and the Chair was sustained by an almost unanimous vote.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Chairman—The first business in order is the nominations for Congressional candidate.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Kirk nominated Maj. Wm. Free.

Mr. Atkinson nominated Gen. James K. Moorhead.

Prof. Thompson stated that he was authorized to say for Gen. Moorhead, that he desired no nomination, and would not accept it from this or any other convention. He desired, however, to have the name of Gen. Moorhead withdrawn.

Mr. Atkinson stated that he had not consented to the use of his name in the present instance, but he would withdraw the name. A delegate nominated Gen. James S. Negley.

Mr. Kirk moved that Major Free be unanimously acclamation.

Mr. Kirk then noticed the point, that as this convention was composed of delegates from the Twenty-second district, a portion of the Twenty-third, it would not be in order to nominate by acclamation. The delegates from the Twenty-third were not present with the nomination of a ticket.

Several delegates then moved that the convention proceed with the nomination, which was agreed to.

WITHDRAWN.

The names of James B. Lyon for Assembly, and James M. Cooper for Congress, in the Twenty-third District, were then withdrawn, before the voting commenced.

A motion was then adopted to vote for all the candidates at the same time, viva voce.

While the voting was in progress the following names were withdrawn: James S. Negley, Gregory Fleming, Alexander Miller, Joseph Dilworth, Commissioner; Joseph Ross, Treasurer, and Wm. Hope and J. G. West for Coroner.

NOMINATION FOR CORONER.

There being no other candidate for Coroner, Mr. James Miller was nominated by acclamation.

THE BALLOT.

The list of delegates was then called, and the ballot resulted as follows:

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.			
*Wm. Free.....	36		
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.			
*F. B. Brunot.....	19	J. M. Cooper.....	6
STATE SENATE.			
*Alex. Gordon.....	50	George H. Anderson....	19
Thomas Howard.....	1		
LEGISLATURE.			
*Rev. T. A. Hutchison..	69	Robt. Arthurs.....	31
*Joseph Dilworth.....	57	Jas. Kerr.....	31
*Thos. Penney.....	59	D. R. White.....	27
*Alex. Wilson.....	59	Wm. Wilson.....	27
W. T. Haines.....	13	Henry Warner.....	19
Alex. Williams.....	1	John Wilson.....	26
Thos. S. Humphries....	18		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.			
*Wm. A. Shaw.....	50	Simon Drum.....	3
Silas Dickey.....	26		
POSTMONITORS.			
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Geo. Neeld.....	24	Geo. D. Riddle.....	13
Wm. H. Hope.....	18	J. G. West.....	12
*Jas. Miller.....	31		
JURY COMMISSIONER.			
Aaron Floyd, nominated by acclamation.			
CORONER.			
Minas Tindle, nominated by acclamation.			

Those marked with a star were declared nominated.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

While the balloting was in progress, Mr. Oliver said that he could not vote for the nomination of a delegate who was opposed to the ticket, and that he could not do. He said he was authorized to withdraw the name of Gen. Negley.

Mr. Atkinson said that, although he might be wrong, he deemed himself outside of any "ring," and would not be controlled by a ring of five. He wished to withdraw the votes he had cast, and to wash his hands of the whole matter. He would not be controlled by Dave Kirk or any other old man.

A voice—Let the Convention do it.

A delegate remarked that the same question might be put in regard to the Chairman.

The President decided the question out of order.

Prof. Thompson then renewed his motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at half-past one, and was called to order by the President.

On motion, the name of William Little, Esq., was added to the list of candidates for Prothonotary.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then called for, and Mr. David Kirk submitted the following:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Allegheny county, in convention assembled, that we reaffirm the principles embodied in the platforms of the National Convention at Philadelphia, the State Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1869, in the various reconstruction amendments to the Constitution, in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and we pledge ourselves to the Republican party in the preservation of our free institutions, given impartial, and to all persons justice, equality of rights, and all the rights of men, constitute an imperishable bond of union, and entitle the party to the continued confidence of the American people.

2. That we invite the co-operation of the Republicans in to keep the party organization pure and intact, and to use every effort to invigorate the strength and energy of the party. This can be done only by placing and keeping in official stations representatives of the party worthy of the public confidence. The great need of the day is honest nominations for office to be made under the dictation and compulsion of no public opinion, but of the people of this Convention, is to bring the Republican masses into a more active participation in the business of making nominations, to the end that the party be honestly and efficiently represented. Our sole aim and object is purity and fidelity.

3. That reform in the administration of our public affairs is indispensable to the maintenance of Republican ascendancy in Pennsylvania. The General Assembly has become a reproach to the State, and the public confidence has been withdrawn from it. Corrupt special legislation and reform, fraud and corruption and frightful public evil, debauching the public morality, and threatening enormous burdens on the State. It is publicly charged in the newspaper press, and generally believed, that the high officials of the Legislature are bought and sold. The remedy for these evils is in the people, and can be exercised only by the selection of honest and capable representatives, and by restricting the legislative power of the General Assembly through a Constitutional Convention.

4. That we condemn the mode in use in this county of making nominations for office as unfair, and as affording opportunities for the practice of fraud and corruption at the primary meetings and the conventions, giving origin to political brokerage, "slate making," and other discreditable practices by which the will of the people is defeated—and as a consequence, resulting frequently in the nomination of candidates unworthy the confidence of the people. It is not forgotten that many delegates who come to office under the system now condemned; but experience has shown that the system itself provides no effectual security for honesty and fairness in the selection of candidates, and that party pledges and public demand an improved method.

5. That the greatest danger to our party and country at the present time is the corruption that pervades the public service, and the will surrender or control the action of the party to victor bought the spoil, is demoralizing and destroying the Government. We therefore insist that the disposition of patronage shall be given only to competent persons, and in accordance with the principle of the Jeffersonian civil service bill.

6. That the laws that give Sheriffs, Registers, Prothonotaries and Sheriffs, ten, twenty, and thirty thousand dollars per annum, and to Judges three to five, are absurd and wrong, and we call upon the Legislature to enact a law that will compensate according to the services and labor required, and that all fees over reasonable and proper compensation shall be paid into the public treasury.

7. That the unjustly lax administration of the license laws by the County Commissioners in granting licenses, in many instances, to persons not qualified by moral character or by compliance with the requirements of the law, is a great and crying evil, resulting in an alarming increase of the vice of intemperance, and the sorrowful train of woes and crimes which it entails upon the community. And, in order to remedy this evil, we call upon the Legislature to elect such Commissioners as will, in accordance with their oaths of office, rigidly enforce the license laws as they now exist.

8. That we cordially indorse the able and successful administration of President Grant, and pledge to it our continued support. We recommend that the modified reduction of the collection of the national revenue, which has resulted in the saving of $100,000 within a period of sixteen months, and which has made the administration an enlarged claim upon the public confidence.

9. We cordially indorse the able and patriotic administration of the State government of his excellency, John W. Geary, whose honesty and firmness, in times of trial and danger, have given him additional claims to the confidence of the party and the people.

10. That the true policy of the National Government is the reduction of taxation, which can be accomplished by the payment of the debt at a low rate of interest, thus extending the public security, and we especially call for the removal of all Internal Revenue taxes which requires an army of officers for their collection.

The report was adopted unanimously.

PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN WITHOUT MAKING A TICKET.

Mr. John S. Slagle, one of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that he had been unable to get all his ideas incorporated in the report which had just been adopted, and he would therefore offer the following—not as a minority report, but as an individual resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, and the large body of Republican voters they represent, are no factionists, but true and loyal Republicans. We have no personal ends to accomplish. We seek only the good of our country and the success of our party, on whose success we believe the best interests of the country depend. We most heartily indorse the administrations of Gen. Grant and Gov. Geary, and desire the continued ascendancy of the Republican party in the Union and in our State. But believing that that ascendancy cannot be maintained without a reconciliation and purifying of the party, we have met in Convention as an earnest remonstrance against the abuses that have existed, and to take such measures as may be necessary to effect the reforms so much needed. We wish, however, if possible, to avoid a division and defeat of the party at the coming election, on which so much depends. To that end, therefore, this Convention will make no nominations at this time, but will adjourn until the 31st day of August next, to take such action as may then seem necessary to carry out the objects for which we have been called together, and to advance the best interests of the Republican party.

On motion of Mr. Reed the resolution was received.

Mr. Gallagher moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Slagle thought it important that the party should be united, and he was therefore in favor of reasoning against the last of August. If the regular convention did not heed the movement, this Convention could reassemble and make the nominations.

The motion to lay on the table was then put and carried, with but few dissenting voices.

Mr. Atkinson called for the yeas and nays.

The President stated that the gentleman had no right to call for the yeas and nays, the question having already been decided.

Mr. Slagle remarked that the minorities had rights as well as majorities, and he would like to know who were in favor of not allowing a vote to the resolutions.

Mr. Kirk stated that the vote was clear and emphatic, and spoke for itself. Only one or two delegates, who had come in for the purpose of interfering in this question, had voted in favor of adjourning without making nominations.

The President called Mr. Kirk to order, and ruled the discussion out of place. The regular business of the Convention should be proceeded with.

Mr. Atkinson stated that he did not come into the Convention for the purpose of disorganizing it. He represented a ward, whose vote last fall for the independent candidate was very decisive.

Mr. Kirk insisted that the regular order of business should be proceeded with.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ADJOURN THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Atkinson then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as not more than one-half of the delegates to this Convention are represented in this Convention, as this is a primary meeting of Republican voters, we deem it nothing more than right that there should be a full and fair representation of the Republican voters of this county.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to confer with the Union Republican County Executive Committee, and if possible to secure the withdrawal of candidates between the two wings.

Resolved, That this convention, after issuing an address and submitting a platform to the Republican voters of this county, recommend to the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace and Hon. John Cessna, citizens of integrity as delegates to the nominating convention, Philadelphia.

A motion was made to lay these resolutions on the table.

The chair decided that the resolutions were not in order the convention having already been instructed to proceed with the nomination of a ticket.

Several delegates then moved that the convention proceed with the nomination, which was agreed to.

WITHDRAWN.

The names of James B. Lyon for Assembly, and James M. Cooper for Congress, in the Twenty-third District, were then withdrawn, before the voting commenced.

A motion was then adopted to vote for all the candidates at the same time, viva voce.

While the voting was in progress the following names were withdrawn: James S. Negley, Gregory Fleming, Alexander Miller, Joseph Dilworth, Commissioner; Joseph Ross, Treasurer, and Wm. Hope and J. G. West for Coroner.

NOMINATION FOR CORONER.

There being no other candidate for Coroner, Mr. James Miller was nominated by acclamation.

THE BALLOT.

The list of delegates was then called, and the ballot resulted as follows:

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.			
*Wm. Free.....	36		
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.			
*F. B. Brunot.....	19	J. M. Cooper.....	6
STATE SENATE.			
*Alex. Gordon.....	50	George H. Anderson....	19
Thomas Howard.....	1		
LEGISLATURE.			
*Rev. T. A. Hutchison.	69	Robt. Arthurs.....	31
*Joseph Dilworth.....	57	Jas. Kerr.....	31
*Thos. Penney.....	59	D. R. White.....	27
*Alex. Wilson.....	59	Wm. Wilson.....	27
W. T. Haines.....	13	Henry Warner.....	19
Alex. Williams.....	1	John Wilson.....	26
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COUNTY COMMISSIONER.			
*Wm. A. Shaw.....	50	Simon Drum.....	3
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Geo. Neeld.....	24	Geo. D. Riddle.....	13
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Those marked with a star were declared nominated.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

While the balloting was in progress, Mr. Oliver said that he could not vote for the nomination of a delegate who was opposed to the ticket, and that he could not do. He said he was authorized to withdraw the name of Gen. Negley.

Mr. Atkinson said that, although he might be wrong, he deemed himself outside of any "ring," and would not be controlled by a ring of five. He wished to withdraw the votes he had cast, and to wash his hands of the whole matter. He would not be controlled by Dave Kirk or any other old man.

A voice—Let the Convention do it.

A delegate remarked that the same question might be put in regard to the Chairman.

The President decided the question out of order.

Prof. Thompson then renewed his motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at half-past one, and was called to order by the President.

On motion, the name of William Little, Esq., was added to the list of candidates for Prothonotary.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then called for, and Mr. David Kirk submitted the following:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Allegheny county, in convention assembled, that we reaffirm the principles embodied in the platforms of the National Convention at Philadelphia, the State Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1869, in the various reconstruction amendments to the Constitution, in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and we pledge ourselves to the Republican party in the preservation of our free institutions, given impartial, and to all persons justice, equality of rights, and all the rights of men, constitute an imperishable bond of union, and entitle the party to the continued confidence of the American people.

2. That we invite the co-operation of the Republicans in to keep the party organization pure and intact, and to use every effort to invigorate the strength and energy of the party. This can be done only by placing and keeping in official stations representatives of the party worthy of the public confidence. The great need of the day is honest nominations for office to be made under the dictation and compulsion of no public opinion, but of the people of this Convention, is to bring the Republican masses into a more active participation in the business of making nominations, to the end that the party be honestly and efficiently represented. Our sole aim and object is purity and fidelity.

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4. That we condemn the mode in use in this county of making nominations for office as unfair, and as affording opportunities for the practice of fraud and corruption at the primary meetings and the conventions, giving origin to political brokerage, "slate making," and other discreditable practices by which the will of the people is defeated—and as a consequence, resulting frequently in the nomination of candidates unworthy the confidence of the people. It is not forgotten that many delegates who come to office under the system now condemned; but experience has shown that the system itself provides no effectual security for honesty and fairness in the selection of candidates, and that party pledges and public demand an improved method.

5. That the greatest danger to our party and country at the present time is the corruption that pervades the public service, and the will surrender or control the action of the party, victor bought the spoil, is demoralizing and destroying the Government. We therefore insist that the disposition of patronage shall be given only to competent persons, and in accordance with the principle of the Jeffersonian civil service bill.

6. That the laws that give Sheriffs, Registers, Prothonotaries and Sheriffs, ten, twenty, and thirty thousand dollars per annum, and to Judges three to five, are absurd and wrong, and we call upon the Legislature to enact a law that will compensate according to the services and labor required, and that all fees over reasonable and proper compensation shall be paid into the public treasury.

7. That the unjustly lax administration of the license laws by the County Commissioners in granting licenses, in many instances, to persons not qualified by moral character or by compliance with the requirements of the law, is a great and crying evil, resulting in an alarming increase of the vice of intemperance, and the sorrowful train of woes and crimes which it entails upon the community. And, in order to remedy this evil, we call upon the Legislature to elect such Commissioners as will, in accordance with their oaths of office, rigidly enforce the license laws as they now exist.

8. That we cordially indorse the able and successful administration of President Grant, and pledge to it our continued support. We recommend that the modified reduction of the collection of the national revenue, which has resulted in the saving of $100,000 within a period of sixteen months, and which has made the administration an enlarged claim upon the public confidence.

9. We cordially indorse the able and patriotic administration of the State government of his excellency, John W. Geary, whose honesty and firmness, in times of trial and danger, have given him additional claims to the confidence of the party and the people.

10. That the true policy of the National Government is the reduction of taxation, which can be accomplished by the payment of the debt at a low rate of interest, thus extending the public security, and we especially call for the removal of all Internal Revenue taxes which requires an army of officers for their collection.

The report was adopted unanimously.

PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN WITHOUT MAKING A TICKET.

Mr. John S. Slagle, one of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that he had been unable to get all his ideas incorporated in the report

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Bridge Obstructions on the Ohio.

An Amendment Providing for a Survey and Report on the Subject—New Ports of Entry to be Created—The Conference Committee Agree on a Report on the Currency Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1870.

The Port of Entry Section

Of the Tax Bill as, passed by the Senate, provides that hereafter any merchandise except wine, distilled spirits and perishable or explosive articles, or articles in bulk imported at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland (Maine), Port Huron, New Orleans or San Francisco, shall appear by the invoice to be consigned to, or destined for either of the following places, New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland (Maine), Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Evansville, Milwaukee, Louisville, Cleveland, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Memphis or Mobile, the Collector at the port of arrival shall allow the owner or agent to make entry thereof for warehouse on immediate transportation, designating the route by which the goods are to be forwarded; the entry is to be compared with the invoice, and duly sworn to, and such examination made by the Custom House officers as to satisfy them of the character of the articles imported, and such merchandise is to have proper marks, numbers and packages put by officers, but the examination for appraisement and payment of duties shall be made at the port of destination. The owner or agent is to give bail, with not less than two sureties, in double the invoice value, with duties added, which bond may be executed at the port of final destination and transmitted to the Collector of the port of arrival. This merchandise is only to be delivered to and transported by such common carriers as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such common carriers are made responsible to the United States for the safe delivery of the goods faithful performance of this work. This section does not apply to merchandise brought in coasters, vessels or vehicles fastened with locks or seals under exclusive control of officers of Customs, and inspectors are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as he shall deem necessary, at the expense of the companies; and there shall be no charge for services of certain officers, by reason of arrival and final destination. Merchandise may, under proper supervision, be transferred from one vessel to another, or directly to a car or other means for transporting the same, to the final destination. And reputable citizens of integrity as designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, may authorize bonded warehouses especially for the storage of such goods. The provisions of the bill are to apply to imported goods from or to Europe, and from or to Asia or the islands adjacent thereto, and to Africa and Mexico. As this contains all the main features of the House bill, it seems almost certain that it will pass.

The River and Harbor Bill

Had several hours discussion in the Senate to-day, after a long debate. Most were for points at the South, among them one hundred thousand dollars for Cape Fear river; fifty thousand dollars for Charleston harbor; fifty thousand dollars for James river, and seventeen thousand five hundred dollars for Bayou Teche, Louisiana. The following was then adopted by yeas and nays as agreed to: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to detail three officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States, and Wm. Hope and J. G. West for Coroner.

NOMINATION FOR CORONER.

There being no other candidate for Coroner, Mr. James Miller was nominated by acclamation.

THE BALLOT.

The list of delegates was then called, and the ballot resulted as follows:

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The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then called for, and Mr. David Kirk submitted the following:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Allegheny county, in convention assembled, that we reaffirm the principles embodied in the platforms of the National Convention at Philadelphia, the State Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1869, in the various reconstruction amendments to the Constitution, in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and we pledge ourselves to the Republican party in the preservation of our free institutions, given impartial, and to all persons justice, equality of rights, and all the rights of men, constitute an imperishable bond of union, and entitle the party to the continued confidence of the American people.

2. That we invite the co-operation of the Republicans in to keep the party organization pure and intact, and to use every effort to invigorate the strength and energy of the party. This can be done only by placing and keeping in official stations representatives of the party worthy of the public confidence. The great need of the day is honest nominations for office to be made under the dictation and compulsion of no public opinion, but of the people of this Convention, is to bring the Republican masses into a more active participation in the business of making nominations, to the end that the party be honestly and efficiently represented. Our sole aim and object is purity and fidelity.

3. That reform in the administration of our public affairs is indispensable to the maintenance of Republican ascendancy in Pennsylvania. The General Assembly has become a reproach to the State, and the public confidence has been withdrawn from it. Corrupt special legislation and reform, fraud and corruption and frightful public evil, debauching the public morality, and threatening enormous burdens on the State. It is publicly charged in the newspaper press, and generally believed, that the high officials of the Legislature are bought and sold. The remedy for these evils is in the people, and can be exercised only by the selection of honest and capable representatives, and by restricting the legislative power of the General Assembly through a Constitutional Convention.

4. That we condemn the mode in use in this county of making nominations for office as unfair, and as affording opportunities for the practice of fraud and corruption at the primary meetings and the conventions, giving origin to political brokerage, "slate making," and other discreditable practices by which the will of the people is defeated—and as a consequence, resulting frequently in the nomination of candidates unworthy the confidence of the people. It is not forgotten that many delegates who come to office under the system now condemned; but experience has shown that the system itself provides no effectual security for honesty and fairness in the selection of candidates, and that party pledges and public demand an improved method.

5. That the greatest danger to our party and country at the present time is the corruption that pervades the public service, and the will surrender or control the action of the party, victor bought the spoil, is demoralizing and destroying the Government. We therefore insist that the disposition of patronage shall be given only to competent persons, and in accordance with the principle of the Jeffersonian civil service bill.

6. That the laws that give Sheriffs, Registers, Prothonotaries and Sheriffs, ten, twenty, and thirty thousand dollars per annum, and to Judges three to five, are absurd and wrong, and we call upon the Legislature to enact a law that will compensate according to the services and labor required, and that all fees over reasonable and proper compensation shall be paid into the public treasury.

7. That the unjustly lax administration of the license laws by the County Commissioners in granting licenses, in many instances, to persons not qualified by moral character or by compliance with the requirements of the law, is a great and crying evil, resulting in an alarming increase of the vice of intemperance, and the sorrowful train of woes and crimes which it entails upon the community. And, in order to remedy this evil, we call upon the Legislature to elect such Commissioners as will, in accordance with their oaths of office, rigidly enforce the license laws as they now exist.

8. That we cordially indorse the able and successful administration of President Grant, and pledge to it our continued support. We recommend that the modified reduction of the collection of the national revenue, which has resulted in the saving of $100,000 within a period of sixteen months, and which has made the administration an enlarged claim upon the public confidence.

9. We cordially indorse the able and patriotic administration of the State government of his excellency, John W. Geary, whose honesty and firmness, in times of trial and danger, have given him additional claims to the confidence of the party and the people.

10. That the true policy of the National Government is the reduction of taxation, which can be accomplished by the payment of the debt at a low rate of interest, thus extending the public security, and we especially call for the removal of all Internal Revenue taxes which requires an army of officers for their collection.

The report was adopted unanimously.

PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN WITHOUT MAKING A TICKET.

Mr. John S. Slagle, one of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that he had been unable to get all his ideas incorporated in the report

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Horrible Massacre of Christians at Pekin—The Hohenzollern Prince Formally Accepts the Crown of Spain—France Determined that no German Prince Shall Occupy the Throne of Charles V.—Crisis in the Greek Cabinet—The Dogma of Infallibility not to be Promulgated at Present—French Imperialists Clamorous for War, &c., &c.

Horrible Massacre.

LONDON, July 6—The 21st of June was signalized by an organized massacre of the French in Pekin by a Chinese mob who murdered the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. de Legalias, the Sisters of Mercy, priests, and a number of Russians. The mob also burned a cathedral.

The Irish Land Bill.

The House of Lords has accepted a modified amendment of the Irish Land bill.

The Spanish Throne.

A well informed correspondent says: Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, has formally accepted the Spanish throne. The English Government approves but France still objects.

MADRID, July 6.—The Madrid Government will not speculate Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, King unless elected by a majority of the Cortes.

PARIS, July 6.—The *Constitution* to-day says: We learn that the government would consider the Spanish enthronement of the Prince of Hohenzollern as a check and menace to France. Under these circumstances the government has decided to energetically oppose the project.

Prime Minister Ollivier gave a grand banquet last evening. A great crowd of people were present, among whom were General Prim, Baron Werther, Prussian Ambassador. The latter left early in the evening, which fact gave rise to much comment, many asserting that France would have a just cause of war if Prince Leopold, or any other of the Hohenzollern were insisted upon. Late yesterday afternoon, after an interview of the Emperor, M. Ollivier saw the Duke de Gramont, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Duke de Persigny. The latter's congratulations were a firm and energetic note to the Treasury Department, and such common carriers are made responsible to the United States for the safe delivery of the goods faithful performance of this work. This section does not apply to merchandise brought in coasters, vessels or vehicles fastened with locks or seals under exclusive control of officers of Customs, and inspectors are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as he shall deem necessary, at the expense of the companies; and there shall be no charge for services of certain officers, by reason of arrival and final destination. Merchandise may, under proper supervision, be transferred from one vessel to another, or directly to a car or other means for transporting the same, to the final destination. And reputable citizens of integrity as designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, may authorize bonded warehouses especially for the storage of such goods. The provisions of the bill are to apply to imported goods from or to Europe, and from or to Asia or the islands adjacent thereto, and to Africa and Mexico. As this contains all the main features of the House bill, it seems almost certain that it will pass.

The River and Harbor Bill

Had several hours discussion in the Senate to-day, after a long debate. Most were for points at the South, among them one hundred thousand dollars for Cape Fear river; fifty thousand dollars for Charleston harbor; fifty thousand dollars for James river, and seventeen thousand five hundred dollars for Bayou Teche, Louisiana. The following was then adopted by yeas and nays as agreed to: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to detail three officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States, and Wm. Hope and J. G. West for Coroner.

NOMINATION FOR CORONER.

There being no other candidate for Coroner, Mr. James Miller was nominated by acclamation.

THE BALLOT.

The list of delegates was then called, and the ballot resulted as follows:

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.			
*Wm. Free.....	36		
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.			
*F. B. Brunot.....	19	J. M. Cooper.....	6
STATE SENATE.			
*Alex. Gordon.....	50	George H. Anderson....	19
Thomas Howard.....	1		
LEGISLATURE.			
*Rev. T. A. Hutchison.	69	Robt. Arthurs.....	31
*Joseph Dilworth.....	57	Jas. Kerr.....	31
*Thos. Penney.....	59	D. R. White.....	27
*Alex. Wilson.....	59	Wm. Wilson.....	27
W. T. Haines.....	13	Henry Warner.....	19
Alex. Williams.....	1	John Wilson.....	26
Thos. S. Humphries....	18		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.			
*Wm. A. Shaw.....	50	Simon Drum.....	3
Silas Dickey.....	26		
POSTMONITORS.			
J. H. Walter.....	20	Wm. Little.....	31
Geo. Neeld.....	24	Geo. D. Riddle.....	13
Wm. H. Hope.....	18	J. G. West.....	12
*Jas. Miller.....	31		
JURY COMMISSIONER.			
Aaron Floyd, nominated by acclamation.			
CORONER.			
Minas Tindle, nominated by acclamation.			

Those marked with a star were declared nominated.

PERSONAL EX

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Union.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE Platform adopted by the *Reform* Convention clearly enunciates the creed of the Republicans of Allegheny. It will stand as a comprehensive and distinct confession of faith throughout the canvass, and carry the party through in triumph. The demand for reform in the civil service, the denunciation of the odious Income TAX, and demand for retrenchment, economy and reform in the affairs of the county, are especially well put. The resolutions strike the key note that will rally the party in support of the most excellent ticket presented by the convention.

THAT the ring politicians felt that the Convention yesterday would control the result next fall, was clearly shown by the deep interest they took in the nominations, and the attempts they made to influence the delegates. Did they really feel that the Convention was the insignificant affair they have sometimes pretended it was, they would have kept away from it and made no attempt to influence its action. But such was not their feeling and such was not their action. On the contrary they betrayed their anxiety so plainly that no one could fail to observe it. Had they come out and proclaimed in so many words that the ticket of the yesterday's Convention would necessarily be the ticket of the party at the polls, they would not have more distinctly indicated what they felt than was indicated by the interest they manifested in many ways. What the community at large plainly saw and admitted they could not disguise from themselves. In face of all this, however, they will doubtless pretend indifference and decry the Convention. But it will be the indifference of the criminal at the bar with no ground of defense, and whose fate is as certain as the course of justice.

FEMALE COLLEGES AND REFORM.

Among the reports of college commencements lately published in the newspapers probably none have been read with more interest than those of the colleges devoted to the education of women. We do not refer to the old fashioned female seminaries with their "accomplishments extra," but to the institutions founded within the last few years for the purpose of imparting to young girls a sound "collegiate education," as it is called, with greater or less precision of meaning. These colleges, the outcome of the best spirit of our age and country, are evidently adapted to meet and neutralize some of the most dangerous influences to which our social state is exposed. No doubt, in analogy with a law whose beneficent effects are often strikingly seen in nature, the remedial agent has appeared just when the need of it was beginning to be most urgently felt. And the reports already mentioned have been read with deep interest because, though the meagre statements of mere spectators of the closing exercises of the year, they contained evidence that some at least of these colleges are producing the results expected from them. It is even now clear that the average graduate of one of them, in virtue of the training which she has received, is qualified to listen to or to participate in the discussion of the great questions of the time, free from the delusions that imperil society.

In the agitation of some of these subjects, in the settlement of which it is certain that women are to act an important part, nothing is much more wonderful or less favorable to just and valuable conclusions than the way in which half-truths are made to do duty in the debate as whole ones. Closely connected with this is the prevalent habit of assuming novelty for ideas which are really as ancient as mankind. The present century has seen so many venerable idols shattered, so many new things brought to light, so many paradoxes and mysteries of other days changed into common places known to all, that contempt or pity for the past has quite taken possession of vast numbers. Hence it has come to pass that a knowledge of the past is no longer held by them to be a needful qualification in a man, or a woman, who steps forth as a public instructor. Indeed, the notion is not without champions that such knowledge is rather a disqualification in a female lecturer. If not only generates prejudice, but they say it also paralyses the faculty of intuition and by interfering with the lapse of her inspiration, from whatever source derived, prevents that fluency of speech which is so delightful an attraction in one of those hierophants. Hence the country abounds in women who plainly believe themselves, and are believed by many others to be, gifted with an extraordinary faculty of insight, which enables them to comprehend and settle the most recondite subjects, or to solve the most complicated and abstruse social problems, in a manner quite independent of the laborious inquiries and logical processes by which alone, if at all, the rougher sex may hope to arrive at valuable results. And the respect with which some of these reformers are listened to, and with which their audacious utterances are received, reminds us of the reverence with which the German warriors of old time are reported to have heard the howlings of their wives and daughters, to whose sex they ascribed "a something sacred and prophetic." But all these female reformers do not pretend to derive their wisdom either by immediate intuition, or "from the depths of their moral consciousness by meditation." By no means. Some of them profess to have learned to despise the past by the profound investigation of its records. The names of philosophers and statesmen come trippingly from their lips, and the very objectionable character of most existing social arrangements is proved with a considerable array of erudition. Facts not recorded in any of the common books are brought to light for the illustration or decoration of the subject under discussion, and even well informed persons are startled by the information that "the Romans of the republic and the empire kept their women shut up in harems;" or new characters are added to history, and for the first time we hear of "CORNELIA *and* the mother of the GRACCHI," as two different persons. A display which may remind some irreverent hearers of MRS. DANIEL GASKELL, so famous many years ago for her zeal in all matters of education and in public institutions, of whom it was said, "She gets up regularly every morning at five o'clock to misinform herself."

Women have done much in the amelioration of society and for reform in general, and we fully believe that their activity is destined to be more energetic and beneficent in the future than it has been in the past. But we suppose it will hardly be questioned by people at once judicious and reverential that too many of them in our time are impelled by their benevolent sympathies, or by ambitious discontent, or by one or other of various motives to engage in the work of pulling down without either the information or the power of forecast, in the absence of which such labors can hardly fail to be mischievous. Careful instruction in the history of the past and in the principles upon which society is organized, the modesty and reverence and self-knowledge which are the legitimate fruits of thorough moral training, the intellectual integrity, the contempt for shams and the power of discriminating between things that differ, which are the legitimate fruits of sound mental culture, these possessions are secured in greater or less measure in connection with the colleges to which we referred in the beginning. And though their acquisition may diminish the number, it is certain to improve the quality of our feminine reformers.

THE CONVENTION AND THE TICKET.

The Reform Convention yesterday, considered whether as to its numbers, its character or the manner it did the work for which it met, was a great success. When it is considered what opposition the Reform movement met with from the politicians from the moment it was proposed, how outrageous and persistent were the slanderers concerning its motives and strength, how well organized and expert was the enemy with which it had to contend, how short was the time since it began, how that the Convention was at the very season of the year when the rural population are in the midst of harvesting—when we consider these things, and say that the Convention was a great success, it is moderation itself.

The delegates were neither office-holders, office-seekers nor politicians, except in the sense that every American citizen should be a politician. They had but one object in view, and that as noble an object as ever brought citizens together—the good of the great party which carried the country through the war of the rebellion, the elevation of the tone of our politics and the selection for the offices to be filled men possessing every necessary qualification, moral, political and intellectual.

How well the Convention accomplished their object we can safely let the public judge. There need be no fear of the verdict. We know what it will be—THE PROMPT RATIFICATION OF THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION BY THE GREAT BODY OF THE REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

There are overwhelming reasons for this: For years the party has been ridden and driven like a pack-horse. Its noble principles have annually been bartered away at junk-shop conventions. The Republican organization, in the hands of faithless leaders, has been transformed into a money-making machine. The offices have been regularly given out by a Central Junta, whose decrees, instead of the popular will, have been supreme. These things have driven the people to take the management of the party into their own hands, and the convention of yesterday, with its noble action, are the natural outcome of their first movement. *It is their action, and they will stand by it to the end.*

Let us examine the nominations somewhat in detail: For Congress in the Twenty-second District we have WILLIAM FREW. Major FREW, like very many others of our successful business men, is a self-made man. Not favored in youth, in manhood he has a standing among the foremost for force of character, uprightness and intelligence. When the rebellion broke out he left an extensive and prosperous business to respond to the call of the Government for men. After a short period of service, his business requiring his attention, he made his place good many times by his efforts in raising and equipping troops. He gave liberally—gave thousands—to place and succor men in the field and in aid of numerous organizations connected with the war. Not to the patriotic cause alone has he given, but all good objects have found him a liberal and ready contributor. The cause of education has found him a liberal patron, and Christianity a sincere and constant supporter. To insure the success of the Republican cause he has been not less liberal. He has asked no office. As a recognition of his services and virtues he was placed on the Republican electoral ticket in the GRANT campaign. His present nomination comes to him unsought—probably undesired. He possesses the intelligence and capacity to be a proper representative in Congress of a district second to few in the extent and importance of its interests.

In the Twenty-third Congressional District FELIX R. BRUNOT is nominated, subject to the joint action of the conferees. Mr. BRUNOT as a philanthropist and true Republican is in the field of work, and has a national reputation. So great was his zeal for the soldier, sick in hospital or wounded on the field, that in MCCLELLAN'S disastrous Peninsula campaign he refused to fall back with the army, and with heroic devotion remained with our wounded to the last, and with them was taken prisoner. His sympathy for humanity was supreme. Until the war closed, in connection with Sanitary, Christian and Subsistence Commissions, he labored continually with a zeal that did not weary and a patriotism that never ceased. Auburn. At home we know and honor him for his nobleness and at the same time simplicity of character; for his numberless deeds of goodness; for his public spirit and virtues which have caused him everywhere to be respected. His recent connection with the Indian Commission is in the highest degree honorable and we may say that his services in this connection are highly esteemed by the President and his administration. Mr. BRUNOT has fine intellectual qualities, is thoroughly acquainted with all the leading questions of the day, and is especially familiar with those in which Pennsylvania has the greatest interest. His district is composed of a portion of Allegheny and of Butler and Armstrong counties. In the former Mr. PHELPS, in the latter Mr. MCJUNKEN is the choice of the Republicans. Which of the three will be the candidate is yet to be decided.

In legislative and county nominations the Convention was scarcely less fortunate. ALEXANDER GORDON, our candidate for Senator, is connected with the coal trade, and is so well known to the entire community that no word from us need be said. An upright citizen and a capable and successful business man, identified for many years with the growth and knowing perfectly the wants of the district, Mr. GORDON will make an intelligent, incorruptible and able Senator.

The Assembly ticket is strong in character, and individual worth, and it is not too much to say that it is the best ever nominated in the county. It is taken from the heart of the community, and in the highest sense is representative of the people at large and their interests. Messrs. WALTON and WHITE served acceptably to their constituents and with credit to themselves in the last Legislature.

Mr SHAW, who is our nominee for Commissioner, is a gentleman possessing every qualification for the important station, and his presence on that Board will exert a most wholesome influence. He has long been identified with our local affairs, and will bring to the discharge of his duties ability and unyielding firmness.

Mr. TINDLE is favorably known to our citizens as a gentleman of upright character, and as possessing every qualification for the acceptable discharge of the duties of the office.

For Coroner, Jury Commissioner, and Director of the Poor, Messrs. MILLER, FLOYD, and TINDLE are excellent selections.

Here is the ticket, these the nominations. Of them it may be said that in every instance a sound and incorruptible Republican, an upright and capable citizen has been selected. We have in them all that could be desired. With them we will march to certain victory!

Charles Dickens's Will.

The subjoined extract from the will of Charles Dickens will be read with interest:

"I desire that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb. I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claim to the remembrance of my readers on my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends in their experience of me in addiing thereto. I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I earnestly pray dear children humbly to try to guide themselves by the teaching of the New Testament, in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letters here or there."

We learn from authoritative private sources, that Italy is agitated to a degree which is but partially represented in the ordinary advices. Indeed the official journals suppress the leading facts. Public places are constantly being placarded with revolutionary appeals and watch words,—all of which are torn down by the police. A portion of the Italian people seem bent upon establishing a republic at all hazards, and they seek to obtain their object by perpetually irritating the authorities. Real progress is checked by their perpetual conspiracies, and no suggestion friend of Italy can desire even their temporary success.—*Boston Advertiser.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Delegates from seven Catholic societies in Lowell, assembled recently in that city, and adopted resolutions deprecating large funerals as unbecoming, and reflecting no credit upon them as a people. They suggest two carriages as a suitable number, and request that the pastors of the Catholic Churches should read the resolutions, and use their influence for carrying out the views expressed. The suggestion is reasonable, and other cities should take it into consideration.

Prof. Gamgee writes from Paris to the London *Spectator*, suggesting that instead of putting ice into drinking water we should employ machines, which he says are already successfully used for reducing the temperature of water by extracting the heat from it.

Says the Springfield *Republican*: The Hartford *Post* recommends that the third district of that State (Norwich and New London) elect Mr. David A. Wells to Congress. A very good idea—but what will Mr. Starkweather and Mr. Brandagee say to it?

Fil-Shu is the name of one of the oldest of the Chinese deities. Evidently he reappears in North Carolina as Shoo-Fly.

Gladstone has come out in defense of the custom which permits Bishops to sit in the House of Lords.

Georgia has received a ship load of Swedish emigrants.

It was known that during the past year the missionary societies of Leipsic had converted 289 heathen to the Evangelical Lutheran creed, to effect this result eighty-seven missionaries and assistants were employed, and the expense incurred was over 80,000 thalers.

The population of New South Wales is put down at 484,330 persons. Of these 228 are Chinese.

The London *Times* thinks New York city will never pay its debts.

"Brockey" Montgomery shot and killed "Mouse" Eagan in New York city on the 4th. They were two roughs.

The free baths of New York are immensely popular, and Tweed, who originated them, is praised on all sides.

Pedro Martinez, who claims to lead the first division of the Constitutional Army of Mexico, proposes to march against Juarez at once.

The Common Council of New York recently offered $2,500 for a file of the New York *Herald* commencing with 1812. The journal was started in 1835.

The salt mines of West Virginia threaten to give out.

The London *Times*, a short time since, in its obituaries, contained some remarkable illustrations of prolonged existence in five ladies and three gentlemen, all of whom had reached or were on the verge of a century, their united ages amounting to 689 years, giving an average of exactly eighty-five years to each. The eldest gentleman had reached the great age of eighty-seven years, the other three of the former being eighty-five. Of the opposite sex the eldest was eighty-eight and the youngest eighty years of age.

Gaspe Basin, Canada, has this year shipped 81,000 barrels of salmon.

A Havana paper, speaking of Mr. Sumner's recent utterances with regard to Cuba, says spitefully: "He must not conceal it, nor will we ever concede to any power, either American or European, the right to interfere in our internal affairs, although it be done in the delicate form of counsel. We have not sought, nor do we need teachers. We do not pretend to impose our will upon any one, nor will we permit any one to impose his upon us. We do not boast of the blessing of liberty we should possess, together with more of the same sort in the new government. These are the intense disgust, and we have heard of Democrats ready to bet that the Republican ticket, in spite of its faults, will be elected by from seven to eight thousand majority."

The Legislative Conferees of Westmoreland and Indiana counties are to meet in Blairsville next Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., to perfect the Assembly ticket. The Conferees of Westmoreland county are E. P. Young, of Greensburg; John George, of Irwin, and R. Banks, of Unity township.

PERSONAL.

Says a Chicago letter: Some of the newspaper men made more than they spent. A. Cowles, of the *Tribune*, reporting $30,928; J. Medill, *Tribune*, $20,840; Wm. Bross, *Tribune*, $17,968; Horace White, *Tribune*, $16,000; Wm. F. Storey, *Times*, $38,228; H. B. Chandler, *Times*, $11,694; A. C. Hesing, *Staats Zeitung*, $9,673, etc. The whole traveling public will be glad to know that their *confrère*, John Wiltman, Esq., has cleared $37,507; and ambitious telegraph operators will be encouraged in learning that Atmon Stager, a seven hundred dollar man at the Chicago wires, managed to live last year on $12,567. It was Mr. Stager who, in Gen. Thomas' case, sent W. Gore, of the Sherman House, waiting $20 a-piece, his brother David, Gage, Hall, and while John B. Drake, of the Tremont, who has just erected the finest business block in the city—entirely out of his own and Chicago men, we note, for instance, John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, provides free everywhere, although he had $21,095 clear; M. Hughitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago & North Western, $16,500; Wm. Sharp, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Rock Island, $16,000; Thos. Brown, Harris, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, $8,216.

Fisk translates to a newspaper.

John G. Saxe was the post of Tammany on the Fourth.

Vanderbilt says he is weary of business struggles, but cannot afford to take rest.

Dr. George H. Foster, an ex-Chicagoan but now a resident of Montreal, is reported worth $3,000,000. He has given five of his children $200 each.

Bret Harte, Hildard, author of "The Lost Cause," calls the negroes "my friends and fellow-citizens," which shows that he is in an advanced stage of reconstruction.

Little Nell is not the only one of the Dickens lines in the current issue of the *Overland Monthly*, as is generally supposed.

Fanny Logan is engaged on a new book about the stage. It will, of course, treat largely of the ballet.

STATE NEWS.

The *Northeast Star* boasts of having received a head of lettuce from one of its subscribers measuring twenty-two inches around.

While walking along on the railroad track at Mechanicsburg on Wednesday last, William Cavon fell in a fainting fit, was struck by a passing train, and died the next minute.

The Universalist Church at Titusville held a centennary meeting on Sunday, and raised $8,425 towards paying the indebtedness of the church, which amounts to $9,000. The effort will soon be extended to Rev. D. Ballou, of Utica, N. Y.

It is said the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company intend to build three hundred coal barges for carrying coal on the Schuylkill Canal.

On Friday last a son of Charles Dum, of Reading, aged three years, fell into the river and was drowned.

Dr. S. P. Brown, who for a number of years was post physician at Philadelphia, and occupied a prominent place as a citizen and physician, died suddenly at Wilmington, Wednesday, while on a visit to some of his patients.

One day last week, says the Bedford *Inquirer*, as our venerable friend Charles McLaughlin was returning from Bedford to Snowden's Mill, he espied a large rattlesnake, and came in contact with a large black snake which he managed to cripple, upon which the enraged reptile rapidly advanced towards him, all with its head about two feet from the ground, mouth open, and evidently intending to "go for him" in a very ugly manner. He stood perfectly still until his snakeship came within range of his gun, when he gave him a short and low "laid him low." The snake measured nine feet and a half. Considering that Mr. McLaughlin is in the sixty-second year of age and in a crippled state unable to use his right hand, and that he had thousands of rattlesnake alone, without any weapon of defense save his walking cane, he has had many a fearful adventure, and had he missed his aim, it would likely have been his last.

The Scranton *Republican* advocates the making of foreign immigrants Sunday liquor selling in that city, as the municipal authorities have failed in their efforts, if any they have made.

The population of Brookville, as just taken by the Deputy Marshal, is 1,930, an increase of 561 since 1860. There are 345 dwelling houses, 382 families, and 466 voters.

A murder mystery of some value was lately killed in Asylum township, Bradford county, by a woman. He was attempting to enter her house through the window, when the woman prodded him with a pitchfork, from the wounds of which he died the next day.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: H. Vanness, of Standing Stone, has a cow thirteen years old which is farrow, and of er going dry five and a half months during the past winter, commenced giving milk again on the 4th of May last, and has continued to increase the quantity until she now gives about one gallon seventeen quarts a day. Surely this is a curious freak of nature unheard of in the cow creation.

A sad accident occurred in Gallipolis on Friday last, resulting in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Carns, aged sixty-seven years, and wife of Michael Carns. Mrs. Carns, who was quite deaf, attempted to cross the railroad track in front of the freight train, which was then coming down the grade, when she was struck by one of the Kanawha Iron Company's trucks, and so severely injured as to cause her death in a few hours.

The Lancaster *Express* has the following: An old man about sixty-five years of age, named Joseph Mangs, one of those characters considered harmless, visited the county fair and got a home and apparently without an object, and commonly known as "tramps," was picked up in East Lampeter, also during the morning and brought to the County Aims House, and placed in the building usually reserved for such persons. He was so filthy and in every way loathsome that no person in the neighborhood where he was found would permit him to enter their house. All the clothing he was stripped for the purpose of cleaning him, when there was discovered upon his person, $1,000 in bills. Although he was well developed in his old cotton pocket handkerchief, three hundred and fifty dollars, in bills of twenty dollars, five dollars, two and a half dollars and one dollar pieces, also eighty-five dollars in silver, in one dollar, fifty cent, twenty-five cent and ten cent pieces, and forty-five dollars in fractional postal currency—or in all about four hundred and fifty dollars. The tramp complaining of pain, as well as the coin itself, were covered with vermin. The coin is all bright, and some of the pieces, both gold and silver, are as late as date as 1862.

A York paper tells a story of the seventh son of a family in that place, who was apprenticed to a carpenter at Logansville. He was recently suddenly startled by a supernatural presence in his bedroom, who represented that he had come to take him, with his infancy, and that the time had come to make an extraordinary revelation. A work was appointed for him to accomplish, and in place of returning for dig, which he should find that which was intended for him. He was also fully assured that no harm should come to him if he would but follow the directions of his mysterious visitor. Being a Sunday-school scholar, he could not but feel that he met two men, to whom he explained his errand. They insisted on accompanying him, and with the former's horse and buggy they started. Port Gamble, known as the Puget Mill Company, employs 400 men, and cuts 90,000,000 feet annually, besides laths, pickets and shingles. All of the mills are run by steam, and sawdust is used for the fires. Sometimes the accumulations of lumber are unmanageable. The exports from the Territory in 1869 were 130,000,000 feet of long lumber, 28,000,000 of laths, 3,500,000 of shingles, 275,000 lineal feet of piles, and 2,000 spars, valued at $2,067,000. About 25,000,000 feet of long lumber went to foreign ports. The residue was chiefly marketed in California and at eastern States.

FIRE AT SEA.

Burning of the Steamer Tennessee.

A passenger on the steamer Tennessee which was destroyed by fire a few days since on the coast of South Carolina, gives as graphic description of the catastrophe. The vessel which was loaded with cotton took fire at night when about thirty miles from Charleston on her way to New York. About eleven o'clock the alarm was given. "A few minutes later" writes the passenger alluded to, "as I looked below, a bright flash flashed from the lower hold, and immediately after the flames swept out from under the lower deck. Men again jumped down to the lower deck and made an effort to close the hatch, but the heat was so intense and the smoke so dense in volume that they were driven above in an almost suffocated condition. Sails had been hoisted, and everything were wet and lowered over the open hatch, which was soon securely covered with a half dozen thicknesses of drenching sail-cloth. Then the upper hatch was closed, and through it a hole was cut large enough to admit the hose, which two streams of water were turned upon the cargo below." There were fifty passengers, male and female, aboard and when the alarm was given they came tumbling out of their state rooms half dressed, and terror-bleaching their faces. Everything possible was done to save the vessel, but all proved unavailing, and the next morning she was run ashore scuttled, and abandoned. No lives were lost. Ten passengers in an open boat were picked up by the steamers built for the Government at Philadelphia during the late fleet, he showed that there were subsequently purchased by the New York and Charleston Steamship Company, and by them altered for the merchant service. The Tennessee registered 1,700 tons burden, and was constructed with water-tight bulkheads, and which rendered it almost impossible for her to sink during the heaviest gales. She was principally consigned mainly of cotton, though there was some rice and tobacco aboard. Nothing, there was stowed many wagon loads of green vegetables for the New York market.

STATE POLITICS.

Following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Jefferson county: Assembly, Edmund English; Associate Judges, David C. Gillespie and Robert R. Means; Commissioner, John K. Reed, Peter Johns, Isaac L. Rever. Prison Inspector—Ezra Reist. County Solicitor—W. Leaman. Cash. D. E. Waugh, Jr., R. C. Kready. Recorder of Deeds—George A. Hall, Benjamin Leasy, Jr., Jacob Waugh, Lewis S. Harriman, Dr. C. J. Snavely, Daniel Wertz, J. W. Frantz, Daniel Brown, Martin D. Hess.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: "The dissension among the Democrats of this city about the nominations made last week is unabated. The mode in which some of the conventions were managed has disgusted a large percent men of the party. We have referred to the scandalous scenes at the Register of Wills Convention; but the Sheriff's and Row officers conventions, although not so boisterous, were conducted in that of the Receiver of Taxes. The Sloan men packed the room with people not delegates. But in this case even men were admitted as delegates from the Democratic wards on certificates signed by Alderman Wilson Kerr. The result is not conceded. Any one who dates from the Ninth ward were contested by men living in that ward. Some of these men did not even know what wards they were to represent. The organizer of the Convention was a Mr. Woodford, who was a stranger to all before the Convention met Mr. Vaustavoren, Exeter Hall, in Sloan's interest, packed the delegates; but under the management we have described Mr. Sloan's friends had to purchase of some votes, he was defeated. This mode of proceeding, together with more of the same sort in the Register's convention, has created intense disgust, and we have heard of Democrats ready to bet that the Republican ticket, in spite of its faults, will be elected by from seven to eight thousand majority."

The Legislative Conferees of Westmoreland and Indiana counties are to meet in Blairsville next Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., to perfect the Assembly ticket. The Conferees of Westmoreland county are E. P. Young, of Greensburg; John George, of Irwin, and R. Banks, of Unity township.

OHIO NEWS.

By an explosion of coal oil at Akron on Wednesday last, Mrs. Thomas and John Leonard were severely burned, one of them having since died.

The National Teachers' Association will be held this year at Cleveland, from the 15th to the 19th of August inclusive.

A young man by the name of Pierson, who was at work taking wheat sheaves on a wagon in a harvest field near Middletown, Butler county, one day last week, slipped and fell from the wagon, striking his head into his body, and injuring himself so terribly that he died shortly afterwards.

Westerville, Ohio, with twelve hundred inhabitants is a temperance town. No drinking saloon or other low place of resort has ever been tolerated, and the citizens are determined that none ever shall be. The streets are lined with shade trees and the yards are filled with evergreens and fruit trees. For healthfulness and beauty it is not excelled in the State.

A youthful correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* says: "Several of the most enterprising boys in Ohio have issued a call, sent out printed invitations, &c., making known that the most prominent *amateur* authors, editors and printers of the Union might meet at Cincinnati, and there transact business, become acquainted, have a good time, and improve themselves among the fraternity. The time appointed is July 28th, at 10 A. M. It is not generally known among the parents in Ohio that there are at least one hundred boys engaged in this business. Although they are conducted by boys alone. Some of them reach three hundred subscribers, and issue their papers monthly and their publishers generally are well instructed in a pecuniary point of view. Similar conventions have been held at New York and Newark, N. J., both being well attended."

Two men entered a grain car at Sandusky, for the purpose, it is supposed, of stealing a ride. The car was locked up, and on arriving at Toledo the men were found by the railroad agent, and he had the door opened, when the men fell out. Both were fearfully injured, and been imprisoned for three days without food or water.

Miss Hattie Brown, an inmate of the Shelby County Infirmary, is said to have a live toad in her stomach, which, when a plentiful supply of nutriment is not afforded, rises in her throat and protrudes from her mouth. Efforts have been made to kill the animal by forcing quinine down its throat, but without success.

The Daytonians were painfully shocked, on Wednesday evening, by the announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. Jordan, wife of the Hon. J. A. Jordan, Judge of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Jordan, in company with a visiting company at their elegant residence in Dayton, on the day above named, complained of the oppressive heat and a difficulty in breathing. A moment afterward she fainted and died almost before her friends had left the house. Mrs. Jordan was a highly accomplished and estimable lady.

One day last week, says the Bedford *Inquirer*, as our venerable friend Charles McLaughlin was returning from Bedford to Snowden's Mill, he espied a large rattlesnake, and came in contact with a large black snake which he managed to cripple, upon which the enraged reptile rapidly advanced towards him, all with its head about two feet from the ground, mouth open, and evidently intending to "go for him" in a very ugly manner. He stood perfectly still until his snakeship came within range of his gun, when he gave him a short and low "laid him low." The snake measured nine feet and a half. Considering that Mr. McLaughlin is in the sixty-second year of age and in a crippled state unable to use his right hand, and that he had thousands of rattlesnake alone, without any weapon of defense save his walking cane, he has had many a fearful adventure, and had he missed his aim, it would likely have been his last.

A woman representing her name as Madam Dimond made her appearance in Ashland, a short time since, and had printed circulars distributed through the town calling attention to her occupation as astrologer and fortune telling. She took lodgings at the Miller House, and seemed to be getting along very quietly. She was taken ill, and with the illness her husband suddenly appeared. Telegrams were sent to Cardington, Mt. Gilead, Mich., which she represented as being a brother. He did not come, she was buried, after getting a good deal of sympathy and money, and was just as certain as ever that the spirits appeared to her at the appearance of relatives, in the Ashland cemetery.

A young man in Toledo had for a long time every person's attention to a young lady, and her friends all supposed they were "engaged." But marriage was postponed, and the young man finally felt disposed to sneak off his engagement by getting married to another young lady. Young lady No. 1, as is common on like occasions, did not relish this treatment, and learning last week that her recent lover was walking past the house of the object of his new affection, she, with a gun, rushed out, knocked him down, pulled the false flaxen front from his head and tore it to pieces with her teeth. She then rushed to the house and procured a heavy cane with which to continue her attack; but before her friends, to whom one had regained his feet and made his escape.

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Married, divorced, remarried and deserted again, is the condensed domestic history of a couple at Circleville.

Mrs. Ezekiel Dye, of Center township, Noble county, has sold since April 1st 230 pounds of butter from three cows. Her sales of eggs amount to 150 dozen.

Dayton is taking steps to organize a company to build a new opera house.

Thomas Day, who recently murdered a man named Long at Cleveland, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. The people in the Court when sentence was passed was very affecting, his aged parents and other friends being present.

The Shelby *News* says Mr. Matthew Hemphill, owner of a saw mill near Rushylvania, was murdered on the 25th inst., by a man in his employ named Carter. They had a quarrel over a settlement of their accounts, when they came to blows, fighting for some time with a pocket knife. Either of two of the wounds thus inflicted would have been fatal, one of them severing and piercing his heart, the other his abdomen. He lived in twenty minutes, without speaking a word.

A little boy about ten years of age, son of Lewis Anderson, of Steubenville, was drowned on Friday last.

Mr. Alfred Pease, part owner of the first steamboat that ever navigated the Potomac, is still living in Mason county, Virginia, in that county, having reached the mature age of seventy-seven years.

According to the new Columbus directory, there are in that city 31 churches, 119 saloons, 24 hotels, 122 groceries, 19 dry goods stores, 21 clothing stores, 18 confectionaries, 13 drug stores, and whose stores, 15 livery stables, 15 boat houses, 15 bakeries, 28 barber shops, 55 attorney's offices, 20 millinery stores, 15 livery stables, 31 notaries, 4 photographing establishments, 45 physicians, (81 allopathic, 7 homeopathic, 2 eclectic and 1 clairvoyant,) 11 dealers in tobacco and cigars, 7 tanneries, 13 dealers in stoves and tinware, 12 saddle and harness stores, 11 restaurants, 8 hardware stores, 9 hat stores, 10 dress makers, 21 blacksmith shops, 7 book stores.

The *Overland Monthly* gives the following as some information about lumbering in Washington Territory: Sometimes, owing to peculiarities of trees, they are chopped at fifteen feet from the ground, by a procedure as ingenious and simple as it is novel here. The logs are chopped in twenty-four feet lengths, and transported to the water. A boom of 10,000 to 20,000 feet is formed by fastening through the sound to the mills, where vessels are always awaiting cargoes of lumber. These mills are many and powerful. Port Madison saws 100,000 feet daily. Port Gamble, known as the Puget Mill Company, employs 400 men, and cuts 90,000,000 feet annually, besides laths, pickets and shingles. All of the mills are run by steam, and sawdust is used for the fires. Sometimes the accumulations of lumber are unmanageable. The exports from the Territory in 1869 were 130,000,000 feet of long lumber, 28,000,000 of laths, 3,500,000 of shingles, 275,000 lineal feet of piles, and 2,000 spars, valued at $2,067,000. About 25,000,000 feet of long lumber went to foreign ports. The residue was chiefly marketed in California and at eastern States.

THE FOURTH AT WOODSTOCK.

Gen Grant Present—Addresses and a Grand Time Generally—Henry Ward Beecher's Address—Gov. Butler and Gov. Hawley on Chinese Emigration —Speech of the Russian Minister.

Woodstock, Connecticut, early arranged to have General Grant as their guest on the Fourth of July, 1870. It was to be an old fashioned affair—a gathering of the citizens of all the country round about, and it was just such an affair. Besides the President there were a great many other distinguished personages present. We skip the details. Ex-Lt. Governor Woodford, of New York, was the stated orator of the day. And there were other speeches by Gen. Butler, Rev. H. W. Beecher and Governor Hawley, of Connecticut. Mr. Beecher's was the best, and suited to all latitudes of our country. He spoke as follows:

I am glad to be informed that Gov. Woodford should make the main speech upon the occasion. I was expected to do something supplementary; but when it was understood that Gen. Butler was coming up here, Gov. Woodford and I put our heads together and concluded that we should have better sport if we should take it if each flew his own flag over-Pie, and I put the world to the example of the principal institutions, the making and the construction of society, carrying on the mechanical arts, carrying forward education, and enabling the people to be better governed than others. There never was a time when not only the people of this nation, but those who are coming such an intestine co vulsion, but that all the world looked on with breathless anxiety, when so many lives were paid, so much treasure poured out, so many professorships, and so many shops were established for internal industry. More than that, when the strength of the nation was tested, it was said that a Republic might have multitudes, but could not have a standing army, or expect to excel as a military power. They are little and strong, but they have been tried and distributed that it cannot be concentrated. War means concentration of power, and therefore this Republic could not be used for war. Then I refer you to any nation on the face of the globe, no matter how old or how powerful, who could in so short a time muster a million of soldiers as the North did, and disband the army, and has had the door opened, when the people have gone to their peaceful avocations, been imprisoned for three days without food or water.

Miss Hattie Brown, an inmate of the Shelby County Infirmary, is said to have a live toad in her stomach, which, when a plentiful supply of nutriment is not afforded, rises in her throat and protrudes from her mouth, throwing the unfortunate girl into spasms.

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1870.

The New York *Herald* gives the following financial "look out:" "The signs all favor the belief that in the interval to the Western and Southern demand for money in the fall to move the grain and cotton crops capital will be concentrated to so great an extent in the metropolis that money will be a drug in the market, and that borrowers will be able to make what terms they please for its use in call loans. It is evident that in such a situation a great deal of the unemployed capital of the street will find its way into Government bonds, which are peculiarly attractive in presenting not less than six per cent. interest, the only question being whether the temporary holders shall be able to sell in the fall in time to escape any reaction likely to carry prices below those at which their investments were made sharp advance in governments would ordinarily have the effect of bringing bonds from Europe. But there was an exception to this movement lately, when, despite the sudden rise here last week, London advanced fully three-quarters per cent. In the changed speculative feeling at the Stock Exchange, where the bullish element is strongly in the ascendant, there is a lingering disposition to think the movements of gold and stocks, which has encouraged some sales in stocks for the short account. The bulls, however, are seeking to disconnect the two

present rates for round lots Sodaash, say 1½ to 2c cooks, were common at 3 cent., 8-oz. 3 lb. refined, 55 lb. 3½@3¾c; in a small way the usual advance was obtained. Pearls 9@9¾c; potash 7@7½c per lb.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off; prices, however, have undergone no alteration. We are noted sales at $1@5 per barrel.

BUTTER—The market was entirely devoid of animation. The receipts since our last were 29 packages. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The principal inquiry was for a good article of fresh packed. The rates were eagle; wholesale lots were held at 18@20c per lb.

BEANS—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices weak and unsettled; we note small sales at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 29@30c per gallon.

FEAST HARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 55@58 per lb; No. 3 55@c; No. 1 65@c; oatmeal A and B, 8 barrel 250 lbs $6; half barrels of 100 lbs at $3 50.

LIMES—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 per bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 35@38c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Although the demand was not active there was a large inquiry. Prices have undergone no change. We quote nominally at the following rates: Apples 4½@5c; peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9c; peeled 12@13c; Blackberries, 12@13c. Pitted cherries 20@24c per lb.

WOODENWARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop $ doz $2 50; 3-hoop $ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop $ doz $11 00; No. 2 $ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards $ doz $2 75.

PEANUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @9c per lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at 10@10 barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 case other brands $4 00@7 00.

EGGS—The demand has improved. A good fresh article would bring 20@21c per dozen.

SOAPSTONE—115@c; Oakland 10½@c; chemical olive 7½@c; No. 1 rosin 5½@c.

BAKED POTATOES—Sales 1¼ lb cans, $1 75 per dozen; 5-lb cans $3 2½ lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no sales. Sales were made at 12@15c $ lb.

POULTRY—The receipts are steadily increasing, with a fair supply on hand. Sales were reported by the coop at 60@65c per pair.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were small. The market, however, contains an ample supply. Sales were made at various prices ranging from 12c, 13@14c $ lb.

FISH—No new features in this article, and prices are unchanged. The demand was confined principally to the wants of home trade. We are reported sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 $20@20 barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 3 large $14; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls $6 75; kits—No. 1 $8; No. 2 $6 25; No. 3 $4 75. Lake herring $4 12½; Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 5c $ lb.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c $ lb.

GROCERIES—The demand for most descriptions has fallen off. This, however, is no more than is expected when the season is taken into consideration. Sugars are held firmly. Other descriptions have undergone no change. The current sales are as follows:

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14½@14¾c; powdered 14¾c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12c per lb. New Orleans—stocks 11@12c; fair to prime 11½@12c; choice 12½@13c; prime to choice 13@13½c; choice 13½@13¾c; Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9¾@10½c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@75c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales havemyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 85c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 85c; Golden drips, 80c; Lower Grades 55, 65@55c $ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales Carolina at 90; Rangoon, 85@c $ lb.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

TEAS—In moderate demand. Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 40; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 @$1 25; Souchong 70@75c.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn 10½c.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; star 9c, and Stearine 18@19c $ lb.

TEXTILE ACCOUNT—Sales Hummel's $4 25 $ gross.

SPECIALTIES—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market has undergone no change as relates to prices in demand. The demand for good meats not tainted continues active. Stocks may be pronounced liberal for the season. The receipts were Hams, sugar cured, 14½@15c; canvassed 13½@14c; Plain, shoulders 14c; canvassed do 13c; sides, pickled, 16½c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast bacon 19@20c; dried beef, hams, canvassed, 22½@23c. Lard is quoted at 12c in tierces, and 13c in buckets and kegs. Mess pork $ bbl $24 75. Beef tongues $8 $ dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef firm and advancing; sales at 20c.

CORN MEAL—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand; we note small sales at 90@95c $ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; salts, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 13½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 $ box; Valencia raisins 19@18c $ pound.

GRAIN—The market was devoid of animation, dealers being almost dormant in their views, neither party being disposed to give way. The receipts since our last were: Wheat, 1,000 bush; wheat, 1,335 sacks; barley, 320 sacks; rye, 30 sacks; oats, 1,485 sacks. The mills are the principal purchasers in wheat, and are offering $1 15@1 20 for red winter, good to prime. Holders generally are not asking as much as these figures; a strictly prime article would probably command a higher figure. Corn is in fair demand. Oats are without activity; sales were reported on wharf and from depot at 50@55c; store, 55@60c. Corn—The market was a trifle easier; prices are without change; shelled being quoted at 45@46c; ear at 40@42c; not shelled 38@40c per bushel. Rye—The difference of opinion as to prices is the principal unique idea that our country has a currency and values of its own and that it is time we cut loose from the standard of London and made one for ourselves. When we have done this we shall stop gold speculation and place business on an unshifting platform of values. The "bulls" have been seeking to cut silver loose from gold in their present summer campaign, but unnecessarily so, we think, for the reason above noted. Gold is in fact a mere charitable commodity and not money any longer. If we have any notion and grade enough we ship gold to Europe, which makes it dearer; just as any other profitable business dearer the more demand there is for it. It has been declining all spring because our immense exports the past year have overstocked the demand for it. Should gold go to par it would only swell the currency and therefore create an advance in domestic prices up to a certain point. It was the resumption of specie payments in England, after the long suspension from 1797 to the close of the great Continental War in 1815, that led to the wild speculation which ended with the bursting of the South Sea bubble, when men suddenly found herself inundated with money. The gold and silver basis of the circulation suddenly, and, with the paper money, made up the volume of currency by bank and made money so "easy" that speculation ran mad—not, of course, that our modern good sense will suffer us to imitate this extravagance. We are of those who believe that specie payments in this country will be the signal for the revival and increase of activity everywhere, which, properly confined, will, and properly encouraged, will lead our country to an unparalleled period of commercial and financial greatness. The reduction of the national debt by the sum of $100,000,000 in one year is significant of what we can do as that burden grows smaller and smaller.

—The Government bond market was steady with light offerings, and the fluctuations were small.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon. Closing.		
U. S. Bonds '81	115	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds '62	114½	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

—The advance in the gold premium to-day was caused by rumors of foreign trouble. It closed at 111⅝@111¾.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30
July 6, 1870.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
N. Y. Central	93½	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	93⅜	93½
N. Y. Central scrip	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95	95¾	95¾
Erie	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Harlem	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Reading	107½	107¼	107¼	107	107	107	107
Lake Shore	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
North western	83½	83	83	83	83	83	83
Do. preferred	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Rock Island	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
St. Paul	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Do. preferred	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Wabash	58½	57½	58	58	58	58	58
Do. preferred	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Fort Wayne	95¼	94¾	95	95	95	95	95
Ohio and Miss	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Adams Express	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no material change. There was a moderate demand for the leading articles, nothing more. Activity is not looked for at the present time; dealers generally are paying more attention to settlements and balancing accounts than to business, the most important matter being to find out how the profits will range with previous years; that being ascertained more attention will be paid to trade generally. Taken as a whole the tendency for most products is downward. Flour—the market was quiet; we have no improvement to notice as relates to prices or demand. The week's receipts show a material falling off, as will be perceived by our comparison table; prices, however, have undergone no change. Buyers generally are asking larger concessions than holders are willing to accept. The mills are fairly supplied with wheat, and are doing a good business with dealers that purchase to sell again. The following are the receipts of the leading articles. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	6,515	2,851
Apples, bbls	113	
Cheese, bxs	1,177	592
Corn, sacks	1,376	1,068
Wheat, sacks	4,621	4,861
Barley, sacks	590	729
Rye, sacks	991	469
Oats, sacks	8,941	6,592
Butter, pkgs	173	134
Bacon, tierces	774	1,104
Dried Beef, tierces	40	34

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was quiet with a moderate demand, purely for local purposes. The

Bros., 1,100 do do; Hacket to Waring & King, 240 do do; Herbst to H Bates, 60 do do; Hacket to Waring & King, 38 do do; Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum Co. to Jas Wilkins, 250 do do; H & co to J Gallagher, 276 do do; Lecker to Waring & King, 252 do do; Battin to A B Mills, 80 do do.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

RAILROAD.	bbls.	RIVER.	bbls.
Eagle Oil Co	275	J. M. Gillespie	140
Foster Bros	1,199		
Waring & King	74	Total	5,689
T. H. Bates	240		
Waring & King	388		
James Wilkins	250		
J. Gallagher	296		
Waring & King	252		
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	462		
A. B. Mills	80		

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870. }

General Review.

The intervening of the holidays since our last Saturday's report had the effect of giving a light run of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and sales were correspondingly meagre, whilst prices—except for strictly prime stock—ruled from ½ to ¾c lower.

Good fat cattle sold readily at from $9 50@9 65; light, fair, $9 2@9 40. Stockers were dull, in little demand, and lower.

The stock of hogs, for the season, was liberal; a fair run—but of low sales were made at $9 60@c; the great bulk, however, were shipped east. The stock was good.

The supply of sheep was light, though the quality was fair. Prices ruled a shade lower. Butchers buying sparingly, only sufficient to meet the immediate wants of the home market.

On the whole, the market for all classes and varieties of stock—except for strictly prime cattle—was lower, and showed a declining tendency.

As remarked in our last report, in reference to the tightness of the supply, the reason lies in the fact that the weather has been too warm for drovers who have any distance to drive to rail or river to reach them, and the same cause will have its effect for some time to come.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts with cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep were received from the West since Saturday last:

	Cars.
Cattle	17
Horses	6
Mules	2
Hogs	61
Sheep	45
Total	260

Cattle.

The following are the reported sales since our last, with the weight and price, from which the reader will see at a glance the state of the market in the time of the sales and which will be observed that prices have declined but a shade, and the market may be termed fairly steady and firm.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Nettle & Co.	21	18.20	@8 70
Holmes, L & G.	Hodges & Taylor	31	17.0	@8 75
Holmes, L & G.	Hodges & Taylor	16	19.00	@8 65
Holmes, L & G.	Rambo	19	17.00	@8 75
Holmes, L & G.	Rambo	9	9.70	@7 25
Holmes, L & G.	Wilson & Co	18	18.50	@8 75
Holmes, L & G.	Gilbert & Co	18	18.80	@8 75
Holmes, L & G.	Gilbert & Co	18	18.80	@8 75
Holmes, L & G.	Gidet & Co	18	19.30	@8 87
Holmes, L & G.	Gidet & Co	18	19.30	@8 87
Holmes, L & G.	Boggs	38	41.30	@7 12
Holmes, L & G.	Wolfe & Marks	18	18.40	@8 75
Holmes, L & G.	McCarnie	16	18.00	@7 75
Holmes, L & G.	Hirsh & Co	18	18.00	@8 75
Hazlewood & B.	Duffy	15	16.00	@8 75
Hazlewood & B.	Wolfe	5	5.80	@8 00
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.				
Hazlewood & B.	Kimball & Au.	19	16.80	@8 25
Holmes, L & G.	Gidet	18	18.80	@8 75
Holmes, L & G.	Hodges & T.	34	41.60	@8 12
Holmes, L & G.	Hodges & T.	18	19.00	@8 75
Holmes, L & G.	Hodges & T.	16	20.80	@7 65
Hazlewood & B.	Wolfe	18	19.00	@8 75
Hazlewood & B.	J Metzger	32	19.50	@8 00
Hazlewood & B.	Wolfe	42	41.70	@8 75
Voeltler & B.	J Peyler	19	20.00	@8 00
Hazlewood & B.	Fineley	18	17.60	@8 75

Sheep.

The stock of sheep was fair and the quality an average. The principal purchasers at our shipments east the yards were thinned, but few remaining over. Below are the sales reported:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	M Lloyd	177	14.50	@4 60
Holmes, L & G.	J Pearce	44	12.00	@4 75
Holmes, L & G.	J Pearce	229	18.80	2 95
Holmes, L & G.	J Pearce	100	8.70	4 87
Holmes, L & G.	J Pearce	100	8.70	4 87
Holmes, L & G.	J Pearce	238	18.60	4 75
Hazlewood & B.	J Pearce	109	8.30	4 75
Hazlewood & B.	J Pearce	109	8.30	4 75
Hazlewood & B.	R Davis	110	7.90	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	R H Davis	110	7.70	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	R H Davis	51	14.40	3 50
Hazlewood & B.	J Wilson	54	14.30	3 50
Orr & Williams	Yoster & Co	141	41.30	3 50
Orr & Williams	Yoster & Co	84	19.50	3 40
Orr & Williams	Rentbler & Co	94	20.00	3 47
Orr & Williams	Rentbler & Co	84	19.50	3 40

Hogs.

The stock of hogs was fair, the quality good, and prices ranged from $8 75@10 00. Following are sales and prices reported:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Williams & Co.	219	24.80	9 25
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	99	20.80	9 20
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	99	20.80	9 20
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	4	3.60	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	4	3.60	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	4	3.60	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Reterdoilner	51	14.40	9 30
Holmes, L & G.	Wasson	51	14.40	9 30
Orr & Williams	Yoster & Co	141	41.30	9 30
Orr & Williams	Yoster & Co	84	19.50	9 40
Orr & Williams	Rentbler & Co	94	20.00	9 47
Orr & Williams	Rentbler & Co	84	19.50	9 40

Wool.

The wool business has been rather brisk during the past week, several eastern men being in town, and our local buyers all quite active. A considerable amount has been purchased, averaging fully 50 cents per pound, and in some instances for a little more. *Washington Reporter.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Easier, closing at $1 02¾@1 03 for No. 2 spring; $1 04@1 04¾ for seller last half of July.

CORN—Firmer and 2@3c higher, closing at 82@83c for No. 2; 83@83½c for seller July; 84c seller last half.

OATS—Quiet, closing at 46c for No. 2.

RYE—Steady at 78@79c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at 90@95c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork and lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Shoulders, 13½c; loose shirib middles, 15c; loose short clear middles, 16½c; boxed do, 17c; short clear sides, 16½@16¾c; boxed do, 17c.

WHISKY—Steady at 91c.

CATTLE—Receipts active and steady at $1 25@9 05 for stockers to extra prime shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cotton steady; sales of 1,100 bales of 29 9-16c; middling 29 9-16c; receipts to-day of 61 bales; gross receipts for the week, 1,200 bales; sales 6,200 bales for extra Western and state; $5 20@5 70 for extra Western and state; $5 75@6 20 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6 25@6 50 for extra Western and state; $6 75@7 00 for extra white wheat Western extra; $5 75@6 20 for extra Genesee; $6 25@6 50 for extra Genesee; $6 75@7 00 for extra Genesee; $7 05@7 25 for double extra. Rye flour dull and heavy. Corn meal dull and heavy; sales 1,200 bushels at $3 60@3 70 for Brandywine; $3 50@3 60 for Jersey. Wheat—Receipts, 19,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels at $1 08@1 09 for No. 3 spring; $1 09@1 10 for No. 2 spring; $1 12@1 13 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 28 for No. 2 spring; $1 30 for No. 1 spring. Rye steady at $1 07@1 08 for Western; $1 04 for canal freights. Barley quiet and unchanged. Barley malt dull and heavy. Corn—Receipts, 63,000 bushels; sales 70,000 bushels at 75@76c for new mixed Western; 77@78c for old do; 77@78c for new white Western; 79@80c for old do; 80@81c for new yellow; $1 18 for choice old do; 76@77c for new Jersey; 77@78c for old do; 77@78c for new state; sales 50,000 bush at 80@81c for new mixed Western in store; 81@82c for old do; 82@83c for new white do; 83@84c for old do; 84@85c for new yellow; 85@86c for old do; 86@87c for new Jersey; 87@88c for old do; 88@89c for new state; 89@90c for old do. Oats—Receipts, 19,000 bushels; sales 20,000 bushels at 46@47c for Canada; 47@48c for Western; 48@49c for state. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firmer and in fair demand. Lard firmer; 12¾@13c for prime steam; 13½@13¾c for kettle. Pork dull; sales 500 bbls at $19 50@19 75 for mess; $22 50@23 00 for prime mess; $23 50@24 00 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 150 bbls at $7@$15 for plain mess; $16@$18 for extra mess; $20@$22 for packet; $24@$26 for extra do. Prime mess and India dull at $26@$28 for prime mess, and $30@31 for India mess. Lard quiet and steady; sales 500 tierces at 12¾@13c for shoulders, and 16¾@16¾c for steam. Lard quiet and steady; sales 1,000 tierces at 16¾@16¾c for steam; 16¾@16¾c for kettle rendered. Butter active at 16@28c for western; cheese firmer at 7@14c. Sheathing copper steady and unchanged. Pig iron in demand and firmer; $30 for Lake. Pig iron in dull at $31 00@36 00 for Scotch; $30 00@31 00 for Scotch refined; $28 00@30 00 for American. Steel quiet at 15@16c for cast; 8@9c for spring; 7@8c for tire; 6c for cinch. Spelter for home use. Freights to Liverpool quiet. Wheat by sail, 9d; steam, 10½d. Cotton by sail, ⅝d; steam, ¾d. Flour dull and lower. Wheat heavy and lower. Corn dull and lower

The Daily Commercial.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS SUMMARY.

There were 61 deaths in Cincinnati during June, and 1,036 since January 1st.

Thomas Hughes, member of Parliament, will make a three months' visit to the United States, sailing from Liverpool, August 2d.

A lad named Julius Krews was shot through the mouth and mortally wounded by an unknown party, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday.

Patrick and Jerry Connors, brothers, were drowned in Potato creek, near Lafayette, Ind., on Tuesday, while bathing.

The first union Synod of Southern Indiana assembled in Indianapolis, on Tuesday.

Thomas Woodbank, of Lafayette, Ind., was robbed of $100,00 in bonds and notes night before last.

An Ironton, O., dispatch says: Sheriff Merrill yesterday arrested a man named Lewis Wisner, charged with furnishing the prisoners in the county jail with tools with which to open the doors and effect their escape. The Sheriff has had an eye on Wisner and the prisoners for some time, but only interfered when he had a sure thing on them.

A platform crowded with children, at a Roman Catholic picnic, at West Chester, New York, gave way on the evening of the Fourth, precipitating the mass of human beings to the ground. Over forty children and several adults were severely, and some of them fatally wounded. Among the latter were a Monk and two Christian brothers.

The steamships Australia, Dorian, Teutonia and St. Laurent, have arrived out.

A young woman in Boston, named Nellie Nelson, committed suicide by shooting herself with a pistol, in consequence of an altercation with a young man named George Jones, to whom she was to be married.

John Healy, at Cincinnati last night, tried to commit suicide with arsenic. He is in a critical condition.

During a drunken quarrel at Otto, Sutton county, Illinois, on Sunday last, a man named Craig shot another named Brown, killing him instantly. The murderer fled, but was afterwards captured by Brown's friends and hung to a tree.

At Peoria, Illinois, Tuesday, a little son of David Biggins fell into a tub of hot slops at Zell & Francis's distillery, and was so badly scalded that he died yester day morning.

At Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday morning, the body of a young man named B. P. Drake, a clerk in the grocery store of Wm. Shaw & Co., was found in the Des Moines river. It is supposed he committed suicide.

The Iron Moulders' International Union, composed of delegates from various unions throughout the United States and Canada, commenced its session yesterday at Philadelphia.

Two brothers, named George and John Wonderlin, were drowned at Chester, Pa., Tuesday.

The sessions of the State Teachers' Association, at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, were largely attended and interesting. The forenoon session was consumed by discussion on primary instruction, and the afternoon session by a lecture on moral culture, by President Tappan, of Kenyon College. Governor Hayes entertained the teachers last night.

A young man named Alcorn committed suicide at Dennison, Iowa, yesterday, all on account of a hard-hearted female.

Anthony Thomas, a store keeper at Forest City, N'braska, was assaulted by a party of roughs on Monday night, who fractured his skull, causing his death the next day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

President Grant passed the day here and left to-night for Washington.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will be held at Boston August 5th. Admiral Farragut presides, and General Banks delivers the oration.

FIRE.

A fire this morning destroyed the building No. 85 William street, owned by Wm. B. Williams, and occupied by Wm. Dennyse, Davis & Kent, Jacob Rene, and others. Loss $70,000; partially insured.

BASE BALL.

The match between the Mutuals and White Stockings resulted in a victory for the former, 13 to 4.

DISCHARGED.

Dalzell, charged with embezzlement of bonds, has been discharged.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers Holland and Caledonia, from Europe, and the United States store ships on supply from the Mediterranean, and the guard from the Darlen, have arrived.

IN PRISON.

West and Galway, officers of the society for the Prevention of Gambling, were surrendered by their bondsmen to-day, and are now in prison in default of $45,000 bail each.

SAILED.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and George Jones, publisher of the *Times*, sailed for Liverpool today.

REAPPOINTED.

Edward O. Perrin has been reappointed Clerk of the United States Court.

CROTON SUPPLY RUNNING SHORT.

The supply of croton is running short, and orders have been issued for economy in its use. It is estimated that fifty millions of gallons are wasted daily.

SOMOUS ON WATER.

The two oar boat race on the Harlem this morning between Maggie Clark, Grace Murphy and Amy Devonpyle was won by Miss Clark. The prize was a gold medal and a purse of seventy-five dollars.

CRICKET.

The Germantown club, of Philadelphia, in their first innings, scored 144, the St. George 109, with the loss of five wickets. The play will be resumed to-morrow.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Thurlow Weed, in a letter to the *Commercial*, supports Murphy for Collector.

LIBEL SUIT.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, has commenced a libel suit against Galway, West & Co., of the Anti-Gambling Society, for alleged libellous statements used in their affidavits in the police court. An order for their arrest was issued by Judge Barnard.

MURDER IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

An Unfaithful Wife and Her Paramour Murder the Husband.

[From the Washington Reporter July 6.]

The dead body of a colored man was found on Friday evening last in Cross Creek, below Arnold Lawton's Mill, by some parties who were seining in the stream. Information was immediately conveyed to Esquire Boyd, of West Middletown, and the body removed to that place. The Justice impanelled a jury and an inquest was held on Saturday. The body was identified as that of Samuel Brown, a colored man well known in the vicinity. A post mortem examination, held by Doctors Ray and Dodd, disclosed the fact that the deceased had come to his death by violence, his skull having been smashed in two places. He had been missing since the 25th ult., but no search was instituted for the reason that no apprehension was felt in regard to his fate. The discovery of his dead body was the first intimation that foul play had been contemplated. A search of the ground in the neighborhood disclosed traces of a struggle, and the trail by which the body was dragged to the creek. We understand that suspicions are entertained as to who were the guilty parties and a number of circumstances have since come to light tending strongly to confirm them.

Since the above was put in type, we have learned further particulars in reference to the horrible affair. It seems that the murdered man had for a number of years past lived unhappily with his wife, on account of the infidelities of the latter. He went into the army during the war, and while absent she was notoriously intimate with several parties, and in especial with a half-breed named John Fulham. This criminal connection was carried on after Brown's return from the service, and was the cause of frequent violent quarrels among the parties. We learn that the testimony elicited on the inquest goes to show that Brown's wife and Fulham had formed various plans to make away with Brown, and that Fulham had definitely threatened to kill him. It was shown that Fulham had been absent from the place where he was working at the time Brown was first missed. The principal witness is a colored man named Jerry Knight, living at Peasant Hill Seminary, where all the parties formerly worked. The facts so elicited at the inquest were sufficient to demand the arrest of the parties, and on Saturday evening Esquire Boyd issued a warrant. Fulham was arrested on Sunday by Constable Core, of Hopewell, accompanied by Messrs. McClure and Hamilton, of Middletown. He was found in Hanover township, at a point near Florence. The wife of Brown was also arrested, and both parties having a full hearing before Esquire McClure, additional and stronger testimony being elicited, they were sent to jail to await trial. Jerry Knight, who seems to be familiar with most of the details of the case, was also incarcerated at the same time. The Coroner's jury, after deliberately weighing all the evidence, returned a verdict that the deceased was murdered by his wife and John Fulham.

The accused is nearly white, and has always been regarded as a vindictive and dangerous. He combines a vast amount of cunning with sufficient nerve to carry out any undertaking.

On the twenty-first of December next the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims will be celebrated at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The day will be observed, it is said, says an exchange, but the historical ambition that threatens to rule should be seasonably moderated by recalling that Ponce de Leon in Florida celebrated its third centennial five years ago, Virginia might have glowed over an honor to Captain John Smith similar to that devised for Bradford and Carver, seven years ago, had Virginia been as loyal and as patriotic as Massachusetts has been. New York can celebrate her two hundred and sixty-first anniversary at the same time that Plymouth hails with the half century. Bergen, New Jersey, dates back to 1664, and Delaware to 1627. South Carolina closes her second century the current year, and North Carolina will close a third only fifteen years hence.

MR. BERNARD, a bell founder of Philadelphia, presented Mayor Fox the other day with a bell. It is a *fac simile* of the old one now on exhibition at Independence Hall. The gift is the size of an ordinary dinner bell, or a little larger, and is cherished relic, from the fact that it was made out of the filings taken from the old bell. Mr. Bernard obtained sufficient metal from the old bell at the time he repaired it, to make three such bells, one of which was sent to Henry Clay, the other is in the possession of the Historical Society, and the third was presented to the Mayor yesterday, as above stated. The doctor represented that if permission had been given to Mr. Logan to toll the sacred revolutionary relic on the Fourth of July it would have fallen to pieces.

The coal fields of Westphalia, in Prussia, are thus spoken of by a correspondent: It is assumed that the total produce in coal of the year 1869, putting it at the round sum of 247,000,000 cwts., were employed in the driving of steam engines, and that the expenditures of coal for each single horse power amounted to seven pounds per hour. Thus, with that mass of coal, a complex machine of 402,816 horse power could be supported day and night throughout the entire year. If the work performed by this machine was obliged to be accomplished by hand labor, more than eight million men would be required to work ten hours a day for a full year to accomplish it.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Roads Under Way and to be Constructed.

The Pennsylvania Central to Push the Construction of the Northern and Southern West Virginia Road—Lake Shore and the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad—Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh—The Cranberry Railroad—A New Road to the Anthracite Region—Another Railway Through the Cumberland Valley.

Meeting at Altoona.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 5.

A meeting of persons interested in the construction of a railroad from some point on Bell's Run over the Allegheny Mountain at the most accessable point at or near the Tun Spring, in Cambria county, was held at the St. Charles Hotel, in Altoona, on Saturday, the 2d of July, 1870.

On motion, J. M. Christy, Esq., of Gallitzen, was chosen President; John Brotherline and E. J. Pruner, Esquires, were selected as Secretaries. On motion, it was

Resolved, That we will raise by subscription one thousand dollars for the purpose of having surveys made for a railroad from Bell's Mills, Fostoria, Tipton, and Tyrone city.

The gentlemen then present each contributed $100. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday next, the 4th of July.

The meeting was called to order at the same place, at two o'clock p. m., on the 4th of July. All the officers were present. After a free interchange of opinion by James W. Riddle, Esq., of Philadelphia, S. E. Henry, Esq., of Huntingdon, the members from White township, and others, the meeting was adjourned until the 9th inst., to meet at the same hour and place.

J. M. CHRISTY, President.
JOHN BROTHERLIN, } Secretaries.
E. J. PRUNER, }

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad, in his answer to the affidavits of Samuel Brannan, states that each and all the allegations therein contained are false, malicious and without foundation in fact. He further says that the suit is not brought in good faith, but for the purpose of extorting money from the company, and grows out of an old standing enmity against the railroad, to which Brannan attributes the very heavy losses he sustained by an inland express company, of which he was part owner. Mr. Stanford concludes as follows: "The record of the officers and management of the Central Pacific Railroad is so clear that attempts to black mail the company have heretofore failed, and this one will prove no exception to the rule.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 6.—The railroad war in Dutchess county has terminated by the withdrawal from the field of the Hartford and Erie Company of all the proceedings now pending to recover possession of the Dutchess and Columbia road, and leaving the road in the possession of those who built it.

ALBANY, July 6.—Judge Johnson's decision refusing to set aside the judgment of Judge Smith, entered at Rochester in favor of the Ramsey Directors, in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad case, has been affirmed, on appeal, by the General Term.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Clarksburg *Telegraph* is reliably informed that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has become interested in the construction of the Northern and Southern West Virginia Railroad, and that under its energetic management there is a good prospect that the enterprise will be pushed to speedy completion.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company was filed at the Ohio Secretary of State's office on Saturday. The railroad is to extend from Berea, in Cuyahoga county, on a line to the Pan Handle road in Mills township, Tuscarawas county, passing through the counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage, Summit, Wayne, Stark, and Tuscarawas. The capital stock is $750,000, in shares of $50. The corporators are E. G. Loomis, Clement Russell, Thomas Moore, R. P. Rhodes, and A. Stone, Jr.

—The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* says: "At a recent meeting of the directors, held at Fredonia, it was unanimously voted to consolidate with the Pennsylvania portion of the road, and to make the capital in Cambria county $1,000,000. The length of the road in that county is forty-two miles, and in Pennsylvania, twenty miles. The consolidation of the first stock of $1,200,000 represents $21,000 per mile, which will be about the cost of the road, with buildings, sidings and rolling stock. The stockholders of the Pennsylvania end of the road met at Warren a few weeks since and resolved to consolidate with the New York portion. They first their capital at $30,000. No fears may be entertained for the success of the road after it shall have been built. Already roads are being projected to connect it with extensive coal mines. It is expected to have the road in running order before the close of this year. The oil and coal interests along the line of the road, and the manufactories in Pennsylvania, and the iron manufacturing at Pittsburgh, will all contribute to make it a great thoroughfare for the East to Chicago and also to Buffalo.

—The Oil City *Times*, of Monday, says: "One great interest we have pleased to note, is the change about being made by the Cranberry Railroad Company in laying a Trail from their intines in Venango City, and by connecting with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and crossing on their bridge, connecting with the city, and with the different railroad lines, with all parts of the oil region. This will have a tendency to materially shorten the route, while it will necessarily keep a large number of miners at the Northern terminus. The road will be dependent, to a large extent, on the Oil City interests for their supplies. It will also open up the country along Sage Run and about the mines, which is a fine farming country. When the road is completed to Cranberry, it will be prolonged a great many miles, as extensive oil field will be opened up, and which is now being tested by the boring of several rigs."

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: "Another railroad to tap the anthracite region of Pennsylvania has been quietly organized, and is already in a forward state of construction. It is called the New Jersey West Line Railroad, and will extend from Jersey City in a nearly direct line across the State to Milford. Crossing the Delaware there it will continue its line through eighteen miles distant, and thence to the head of the Juniata Valley, in the very heart of the Schuylkill coal region. The route is said to be all surveyed, and thirty miles at the eastern end completed, ready for the rails. The route across New Jersey has more than once been talked of. Morris and Essex and the Central, and is alleged to be native to fence the latter to the more direct of the latter roads. The Schuylkill operators have long sought a new outlet to New York—or rather an outlet to that city—since hitherto they could only reach it by such a roundabout course, and at so great an expense in tools and freights, that much of the Lehigh coal has been practically shut out of the New York market by the excessive competition from the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions. The New Jersey line are equally delighted at the prospect of obtaining cheaper coal.

—A correspondent of the Hagerstown *Mail* writes of a new railroad enterprise in the Cumberland Valley. Under the name of the South Mountain Railroad, it is contemplated to build a road from some point on the Susquehanna, near New Cumberland to Shippensburg, the line of the road to extend along the southeastern border of the valley. The right to build was granted to the Miramar Iron Company, which has been in existence for some years, and which owned officers elected by the stockholders. D. V. Ahl, Esq., of Newville, is President; W. Gracey, Stoughstown, Treasurer; W. S. Miller, Esq., Carlisle, Solicitor, and John Evans, D. Dolandis, W. Wayne, George Clever, Dr. Longsdorf, James Bosler, Alexander Dunlap and Benjamin Hanford are Directors. If undertaken and pushed, this road will be a great convenience to the agricultural and mineral region, and of this the writer does not seem to have any doubt.

—The Tidioute *Journal* says: The Tidioute and Titusville Railroad Company has up in all its large proportions. Books are open for subscriptions, at the office of James Parshal, and there is a fair prospect that the stock will be mainly taken, and that ere long the sonorous voice of the steam demon will echo and re-echo among the hills of this region. Success to the Run.

—Of the projected road from Toledo to the North and Southeast, the *Blade* remarks: As evidence of the importance attached to the Toledo Railway undertaking we will state that one of the leading railway lines of the country, now rapidly consolidating and establishing its connections in every direction, has given an assurance in writing of its willingness to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of this road, conditioned only upon proper arrangements concerning the traffic of the road, to the satisfaction of that company. This will be a sufficient answer to those who deny any such prospect being before this new line of road. It is the key to the interest from the Indiana-J. K. Thompson, John P. Blair, Samuel M. Hazlett.

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PERSONAL.—Rev. Alexander Clark, of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, preaching in the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, on the 19th ult. in speaking of the sermon, the *Occident* says: "He is a very popular preacher; and his sermon on Sunday evening, from Job xxxvii:21, 'And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds,' was full of high encomiums. The sermon was prepared with great judgment, abounded with gems both thoughtful and beautiful, and was listened to the delighted and unwavering attention of the audience."

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—Yesterday two new passenger trains were put on the Connellsville Railroad, and the change of time published a day or two since went into effect. The new trains are the Glenwood and Braddocks Fields Passenger, leaving the latter at 7:10 A. M, and returning at 8 o'clock A. M., and the latter connecting at the Junction with the 7:00 o'clock P. M. The train leaving at 6:20 P. M. runs to McKeesport, instead of Braddocks, as heretofore, and returns at 9:50. Mr. Samuel Beatty, Conductor of the Way Passenger, runs the Glenwood and Braddocks Accommodations and during his short connection with the road he has made hosts of friends, so uniformly obliging and attentive is he.

PERSONAL.—The numerous friends of Audley W. Gazzam, Esq., formerly of Pittsburgh, but now of the New York city bar, have been enjoying the pleasure of Mr. Gazzam's presence since Tuesday. The Major, as he is familiarly called, is well known here, having at one time been President of the Firemens' Association and the Pittsburgh Gymnasium in this city. He is a brother of Joseph M. Gazzam, a prominent young member of our bar, who delights in shooting the "fleet of foot" with the best of friends. Mr. Gazzam is the author of a book entitled "The Banister's Law," a digest of business men, and while it covers all the points of interest to business men, will contain all important decisions in bankruptcy. The work will be issued from the press in September next. The Major is sojourning for ilk health and intends going out through the West before returning to New York.

Twenty-first Congressional District.

The Congressional conferees of the Twenty-first District have determined to meet at the Monongahela House, in this city, on Tuesday, 19th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The Conference will consist of the following gentlemen: Fayette—Messrs. Jacob B. Miller, Wm. Parshall, Elijah Higginbotham.

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CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. B. Freeman.
Dividend—National Insurance Co.
Dividend—Cash Insurance Co.
Dividend—Artisans Insurance Co.
Dissolution of Partnership—D. & B. M. Hoffman.
Partnership Notice—Jacob B. Hubley & Co.
Wanted to Rent—Lock Box 410.
House for Sale—Woodworth & Davidson.
Prothonotor's Notice—Jacob H. Walter.
Sugars, Teas and Coffees—Ihl worth, Harper & Co.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
Aladdin Oil Works for Sale—Root, McKnight.
Book Canvassers Wanted—W. S. Hazlett & Co.
Change of Time—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Arnold's Ink—Sloan, King & Co.
Horse for Sale—John L. Dawes.
Nurse Wanted—65 Grant street.
Fruit Syrups—Commercial Drug Store.
New Cheese Honey—John A. Renshaw.
Salesmen Wanted—Wm. Sumer & Co.
Servants Wanted—Commercial Office.
Situation Wanted—Box 301 Postoffice.
Salesmen Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Salesmen Wanted—Lock Box 368.
Rooms for Rent—131 Grant street.
Java Coffee—John A. Renshaw.
Red Orange of Malta syrup—Commercial Drug Store.
Blair's Rennett—John A. Renshaw.
Keystone Fluid—Loudher & Tyson.
White Lead, Oil, etc.—McClarran & McKennan.
Choice Perfumery—Commercial Drug Store.
Great Clothing Store—Uring, Follansbee & Co.
Kissingen and Vichy Waters—McClarran & McKennan.
Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Cramps—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Summer Complaint—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Bedding and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Landscape Gardening—Alexander Pfeiffer.
Turnips—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Ship Agent—T. H. Rattigan.
Cakes—91 and 93 Liberty street.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Spalding's Glue.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Vermilion—H. A. Fahnestock.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
Fish, Fish—Volgt, Mahood & Co.
Preventive—Harris's Summer Cordial.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.
Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.
Dyspepsia Remedy—H. F. Galton's.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Freeborn, George, Allegheny, Pa	3
Fry, G. A., Washington, D. C.	3
Gasser, Martin, New York	3
Gamble, Chs., Shanksville, Pa.	3
Morris, Henry M., New York	3
McKalin, Thos., Philadelphia	3
McRoberts, Wm. New York	3
Reese, Barbara, Bakerstown, Pa.	3
Sayers & Co., Nelson, Philadelphia	3
Shenick & Miller, Canton, O.	3
Walker, Justice, Wyandotte, Kas.	3

CAPTURED.—Neely Burns, who escaped from the Work House on Saturday, was captured Tuesday night at the Ferry yesterday.

JOHN CHINAMAN.—John Chinaman, Esq., arrived in the city yesterday, spent twenty minutes at the Union Depot, and then went West.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Seventy-four cases and eight court informations was the business of Fourth of July at the Mayor's office. All were appropriately disposed of.

DONATION OF BOOKS.—We learn that the Young Men's Christian Association Library has just received a generous donation of books from Messrs. Jos. Eichbaum & Co. This is the second donation of this firm.

A KENTUCKY HORSE IN PITTSBURGH.—A Lexington, Ky., paper says George B. Kinkead, Jr., of that place, has sold to J. W. Knox, of Pittsburgh, for $2,000, an untried gelding, five years old, by Kaiser, dam by Sovereign. The gentleman is known in our sporting circles, and doubtless hunt Mr. Knox up and seek a view of the nag.

OUR late exchanges are speaking quite complimentary concerning Dr. Clark, of Bedford Hill, Washington county. The quiet and persevering manner with which he has pursued his profession, in this as well as other parts of the State for several years past, has been rewarded by a large and successful practice, which merits success.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—Several Pittsburghers, among whom are Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., of the Pittsburgh bar, intend making a sojourn at Bedford Springs on the 13th inst. These springs have become the favorite watering place as well as for recuperation of health. Two weeks is the time to spend there, and then the visitors will go to Cape May.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—This association will meet this evening in the old Board of Trade rooms. It is expected that W. C. Moreland, Esq., will make an address on the occasion. Several essays will be read by ladies, and the following question will be debated: Resolved, That the right of suffrage be and to equal civil privileges with man ih society and governments.

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BASE BALL.

Exciting Match at Braddock's—Match on Saturday Next.

The Hazelwood Junior Base Ball Club visited Braddock's Fields on Tuesday morning for the purpose of playing a match game with the Jr. Allen Club, of that place. The hour elapsed after the arrival of the train before the Allens put in an appearance, and instead of the game beginning at noon, as Hazelwoods expected, one o'clock nearly came before batting commenced. The Hazelwood, considering themselves the challenged club, took the first inning with them. Ed. Woodwell the Captain of the Allens that there had been no challenge issued by them. Ad. Paul, the Captain of the Hazelwood, promptly replied that he had a challenge in his pocket and put it and a bat into the hands of the umpire in order that the playing might proceed. It is but just to say that the challenge, written challenge was sent, it was the understanding that the Allens were to have challenged the Hazelwood. The game commenced with the Hazelwood in the bat, and the skill and precision with which they sent the balls into the field soon threw them runs. The Allens made one run in their first inning, the Hazelwood scored two and the Allens one, and on the third inning the Hazelwood made seven runs to five in favor of the Allen. The fourth inning the former eighth, bringing the innings. When the seventh inning had been finished the umpire was requested to call the game, the Hazelwood desiring to go home on the six o'clock train, but he refused to do so, because the Allens would be allowed to have stayed. Finally something was said about not handling over the ball and bat when the Hazelwood proposed to finish the game and retired. They were ahead on each of the seven innings, and notwithstanding the accidentally whitewashed one inning kept them in the lead. The Allens, however, some of them had any dinner, and this, together, with the fact that if they missed the train then they would have to wait until half-past seven o'clock, compelled them to withdraw from the game. The Hazelwood did not complain on the playing of either club, but suffice it to say that that of the Hazelwood was pronounced by disinterested parties to be unexceptionably good, while there were but two or three good players in the Allen—Dr. S. and Perhaps Jeffrey Dolandis, who, by much as anything to do with the poor playing of the Allens, as the latter were the first inning of the "boys" had.

The Hazelwood are now a club from Oakland organized by Prof. Andrews, Principal of the Fourteenth ward school, will play a match game on the grounds of the Allegheny Athletic club, at Hazelwood, commencing at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next. A large crowd will doubtless be present to witness the game.

THE UNIVERSITY EXCURSION.

Resolutions of Thanks to President Hughart and Others.

We have already published the details of the friendly, annual and delightful visit of the Western University over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad line. The excursion, which was of the most agreeable character, was conceived and tendered by Mr. Hughart, and was carried out upon a scale of liberality which was highly commendable. The excursionists at a meeting held after their return, adopted the following appreciable and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Through the great kindness and generosity of W. O. Hughart, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Connellsville Railroad line, the excursion of the students and friends of the Western University of Pennsylvania, to Connellsville, on the 30th ult., was rendered pleasant and agreeable in every respect; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Mr. Hughart for the kindness and courtesy extended to us on the occasion, and that we hereby express our appreciation of the same.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Messrs. Hughart, Lippincott, Bissell, Hamilton, Westmoreland—Messrs. C. P. Markle, A. A. Jenkins, James Moorehead.

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Continued Public Sale.

Owing to the heavy rain yesterday evening persons from a distance for the sale of those desirable pieces of ground at City View, only part of them were sold, and the balance will be offered on Friday, July 8th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Any person desiring a piece of ground from one to five acres, covered with bearing fruit trees and grapes, and the most beautiful building sites in city and country, within fifteen minutes drive of the Allegheny Diamond, or fifteen minutes North avenue cars, or lower Perrysville plank road, should not fail to attend, as sites so conveniently on such easy terms are extremely rare.

TERMS—one-fifth cash and balance in five equal annual payments, with interest. Conveyances will be provided to take persons to the city lots, and a special train will leave Fifth avenue, between Chestnut and Wood streets, at corner of East and Ohio streets, from 1½ to 2¾ o'clock.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending July 5, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.

104,945—Jar for Well Drills; William W. Eastman and Francis B. Marden, Meadville.

104,946—Hot Air Furnace; Benjamin S. Knull, Pittsburgh.

104,986—Injector; Joseph Nixon, Pittsburgh.

104,987—Filter; Joseph Nixon, Pittsburgh.

104,988—Method of hanging Window Shades; Hiram W. Viney, Pittsburgh.

104,962—Metallic Laths and Billets from which the same may be produced; Joseph Reese, Pittsburgh.

105,027—Bee Hive; David S. Burget, Martinsburg Borough.

105,106—Hydrant; Alexander McKenna, John McKenna and Thomas McKenna, Pittsburgh.

105,156—Apparatus for cutting the casings or tubes of oil wells; Perley H. Lawrence, Petroleum Centre.

THE FOURTH AT PHILLIPSBURG.

Banquet to the Soldiers' Orphans at the School at Phillipsburg—Short History of the Home, &c., &c.

The Fourth was made the occasion of a banquet to the children, and invited guests of the Principal of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, and it proved a very enjoyable affair. The village of Phillipsburg is situated opposite Rochester, and is one of the most beautiful on the Ohio river in this State. The School or Home lies at the foot of two small mountains or hills, which are dressed with the usual aquatic rules; the sum of fifty dollars to be deposited with Wm. Haley at the signing of the articles; the sum of one hundred dollars on Saturday, July 16, and the balance on Sunday, July 23; the referee to be appointed on the night of the last deposit. Hughes and Jones were signed by Wm. Ebert for Rooney Major, and James Slattery for H. McGinis.

Joseph Kaye, of the Pittock, and Nicholas Dermarch, of the Monroe Clubs, will meet at Hamlin's to-night, to make a match for a race of three miles, for two hundred dollars aside.

Coulter and Hamill are busily engaged soliciting funds for the grand regatta in August.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A little child named McDermot, whose parents reside on Thirty-third street, climbed on the stove yesterday and fell, striking the stove-pipe hole, receiving a severe gash on the head. He was attended by Dr. Clarr.

ALLEGHENY.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Fred Riddle has been appointed Captain of the night police, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Kennedy.

MILITARY PICNIC.—The members of the Union Drum Corps, of this city, will hold a picnic on the 20th of this month, at Pleasant Valley Grove, about two miles from the city. All who may be present will doubtless enjoy a very pleasant time.

GAS LAMPS LOCATED.—The Committee on Gas were engaged yesterday afternoon in locating the proposed gas lamps to be erected in the Fifth and